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# CONTENTS

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/START/MBFR

Ogarkov Attacks West's Arms Buildup, INF Plans AA 1
Discusses KAL Incident AA 3
USSR, U.S. Hold INF Plenary Meeting 22 Sep AA 4
Bush, Andropov Disarmament Statements Compared AA 4
[Reshetnikov]
Soviet INF Delegation Receives Peace Marchers AA 5

COMMUNIST RELATIONS

Bloc Secretaries Discuss INF, Disarmament, CSCE BB 1
[IZVESTIYA 22 Sep]

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

U.S. Eligibility To Host UN Questioned CC 1
Gromyko's Absence Affects Session CC 1
[Lomeyko in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 21 Sep]
U.S. Commits 'Crude Violation' CC 2
Details of Madrid CSCE Final Document Published CC 3
[PRAVDA 19 Sep]

KAL INCIDENT

Soviet Official Denies Statement Made to BBC DD 1
'Misunderstood Question'
[London PRESS ASSOCIATION] DD 1
'Very Angry' at BBC Interview DD 1
[London PRESS ASSOCIATION]
Soviet Delegate Addresses ICAO Session DD 3
Radio Moscow to Korea Comments on KAL DD 4
Comments on 'Mystery' Surrounding Past Crashes DD 5
[Olin]
Finnish Union Decides Against Aeroflot Boycott DD 5
[PRAVDA 21 Sep]

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Reagan 20 Sep Speech 'Lies, Hypocrisy' A 1
[Yegorov]
'Hardliners' Block Nuclear Freeze Efforts A 1
[Kalyagin]

Bush 'Slander' on Helsinki Violations Countered A 2
[Ablamov]
Soviet Hockey Players' Visit to U.S. Canceled A 3
House Committee Vote on Marines in Lebanon Noted A 4
Gromyko Receives Departing Canadian Ambassador A 4

NORTHEAST ASIA

Upcoming Weinberger Visit to Japan Previewed C 1
'Revival' of Militarism [Mulatov] C 1
Confrontation 'Intensifying' [Kharkov] C 2
IZVESTIYA Assails Japan's 'Bellicose Attitude' C 3
[Bandura, 19 Sep]

SOUTH ASIA

Pakistani Charges of Afghan Plane Intrusion Hit D 1
Reagan Statement on Nonaligned Movement Attacked D 1
[Vinogradov]
Comparison of Soviet-Indian Military Meeting D 2
India, USSR Sign Coal Mining Agreement [Delhi] D 2

EASTERN EUROPE

New Polish Writer's Union Elects Board F 1
[IZVESTIYA 21 Sep]
Grishin Attends Bulgarian Anniversary Reception F 1
Briefs: Polish Cooperation Committee; Prague Trade Union Session F 1

WESTERN EUROPE

Craxi's Missile View Turns 'Facts Upside Down' G 1
[Yuryev]
PCI's Belinguer Praises USSR Missile Stance G 2
[PRAVDA 20 Sep]
FRG Deputy Supports Andropov's Missile Proposal G 2
Greek People Protest Atlantic Bloc 'Pressure' G 3
[Lipovoy in IZVESTIYA 20 Sep]
Turkey Rejects U.S. Request on Military Bases G 4
Comment on NATO Propaganda Against Disarmament G 4
[Matveyev]
'Misinformation' Used Against Peace Movement G 5
[Anikin]
Soviet, Finnish Trade Ministers Confer G 6
[PRAVDA 21 Sep]
Finnish Parliamentary Official on Ties With USSR G 6
[IZVESTIYA 21 Sep]

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

USSR Reported Prepared 'To Defend' Syria H 1
Troop Transport Plan Prepared H 1
[Kuwait AL-ANBA' 20 Sep]
USSR Southern Forces on 'Alert' H 1
[Kuwait AL-QABAS 20 Sep]
U.S. Shelling of 'Alayh Province Reported H 2
Shultz Says Marine Withdrawal 'Out of Question' H 2
White House, Congress 'Compromise' on Marines H 2
U.S. 'Ups Ante' With Military Moves in Lebanon H 3
[Shabayev]
Lebanese Leader Junblatt Condemns U.S. Policy H 4
Lebanese CP Protests U.S. Interference H 4
PDRY Condemns U.S. 'Intervention' in Lebanon H 5
Syria Approves Soviet Canal Construction Project H 5
Egypt 'Embarrassed' by U.S. Mideast Policy H 6
Bush Fails To Gain Maghreb Support for U.S. Aims H 6
Kuznetsov Receives Jordanian Envoy's Credentials H 7
Armenian Official Receives Moroccan Party Member H 7
[SOVETAKAN AYASTAN 3 Sep]

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Salvadoran CP Official Views Military Situation K 1
[Bratislava PRAVDA 20 Sep]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Arkhipov Addresses Railways Ministry Collegium R 1
[PRAVDA 21 Sep]
Ustinov Meets Electorate; Grishin Present [PRAVDA 22 Sep] R 1
Kuznetsov Visits Saratov Oblast, Meets Workers R 2
[PRAVDA 11 Sep]
CPSU's Gorbachev Tours Kazakhstan Oblasts R 3
[PRAVDA 17 Sep]
Comparison on Council of Ministers Session R 3

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Agriculture Official on Economic Measures T 1
Harvest Continuing Despite Bad Weather T 3
SELSKAYA ZHIZN Reviews Fall Harvesting T 4
[Osychkin, 15 Sep]
Tatar ASSR Grain Sale Targets Overfulfilled T 6
[SELSKAYA ZHIZN 15 Sep]
CSA Reports on Belorussian Grain Sales T 6

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

Ustinov Order on USSR Tank Troops Day V 1
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 11 Sep]

Defense Ministry's Potapov on Tank Troops' Role V 2
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 11 Sep]
KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Stresses Need for Vigilance V 3
[Editorial, 20 Sep]
Officers Urged To Set Example in Discipline V 5
[Editorial in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 15 Sep]

OGARKOV ATTACKS WEST'S ARMS BUILDUP, INF PLANS

LD221124 Moscow TASS in English 1115 GMT 22 Sep 83

["Peace Needs Reliable Protection" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow September 22 TASS -- "Armed with crude lies and slander, the USA and its allies have embarked on a global offensive on socialism in all directions," says an article by Chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces, First Deputy Minister of Defense of the USSR, Marshal of the Soviet Union Nikolay Ogarkov, distributed here by TASS today.

"The USA," the article stresses, "is stepping up the buildup of strategic nuclear forces with the aim of lending them a capability to deal a 'disarming' nuclear blow to the USSR. This is a reckless step. Given the present development and spread of nuclear weapons in the world, the defending side will always be left with a quantity of nuclear means capable of responding to the aggressor with a retaliatory strike causing an 'unacceptable damage', as was the phrase used by the former U.S. Defence Secretary Robert McNamara in his day."

"That is why only suicides can stake on dealing a first nuclear strike in the present-day conditions," the article says. "And still, it is precisely in order to attain a possibility for inflicting a 'disarming' strike on the USSR, the USA has been in recent years spending fabulous funds for the development of its strategic nuclear forces, and stubbornly, by all means, trying to deploy its new 'Pershings' and cruise missiles in Western Europe as means for a first nuclear strike. Simultaneously, it is pursuing, on a broad front, work to develop qualitatively new conventional means of warfare -- high-accuracy weapons, reconnaissance-strike complexes, weapons on new physical principles and others."

"In the early eighties, Marshal Ogarkov writes, the United States adopted the new strategy of the so-called 'direct confrontation' and is preparing conditions for the use of its troops in any of the world's regions with account for that strategy."

"A clear confirmation of this is the direct involvement of U.S. troops in combat operations against the national-patriotic forces in Lebanon, the major military exercises and manoeuvres being held, and the lavish military aid to reactionary regimes in some parts of Latin America, the Near and Middle East, the south of Africa and South-East Asia. In the pursuit of this aim it is building up everywhere the already developed net of military bases and facilities and is stepping up equipping troops with new armaments systems and improving the structure of its armed forces. It has set up new commands, including the command for the Rapid Deployment Force reorganised in 1982 into a central command for the troop groupings in the Near and Middle East; a U.S. Armed Forces command in the area of the Caribbean Basin, and the Space Command of the U.S. Air Force. In addition, there are plans to set up a united space command and to reorganise the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff of the U.S. Armed Forces."

The Marshal of the Soviet Union notes that "the intensiveness of the training of the U.S. and NATO armed forces was appreciably stepped up with the adoption of the practice of a broad manoeuvre of their troops groupings to different theatres of military operations. Reorganisation of troops and command agencies under the 'Army-90' is being actively implemented".

"An analysis of the military preparations of the USA and its partners shows that, far from being defensive, they have a clearly expressed aggressive character posing a threat to the cause of peace. And it is no coincidence that their line at the talks held lately on arms limitations and reductions, and all of their 'zero' and 'intermediate' options aim not at attaining mutually acceptable understandings and agreements, but rather at gaining unilateral advantages and implementing the military programmes adopted by them. High ranking U.S. officials openly state that NATO's nuclear weapons still remain the principal means of destruction and that under a certain set of circumstances, the bloc's command will be the first to use it against the Warsaw Treaty countries. Such has been the answer of the overseas 'peace-makers' to the USSR decision to assume a unilateral commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, as well as to many other peace initiatives put forward by the CPSU Central Committee, the eighth session of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, and by the meeting of the leaders of the Warsaw Treaty member-states. And today one cannot but take into consideration this reaction on their part to the peace proposals."

Referring to plans to deploy U.S. medium-range nuclear means in Western Europe, Marshal Ogarkov points out this: "We also cannot but take into consideration the fact that the nuclear missiles of France and Britain comprising one quarter of all the NATO medium-range nuclear arms in Europe are trained on the Warsaw Treaty countries. Besides, in recent years, France is increasingly departing from De Gaulle's well-known line and is in every way increasing its practical military cooperation with NATO, up to coordinating the operational plans of its Armed Forces with the NATO overall plans. Simultaneously, one cannot fail to take into account the fact that the FRG territory is not being transformed into the main staging area for deployment of the U.S. additional nuclear potention, creating a situation in which a war in Europe could again be launched from German soil. Regrettably, the present FRG leadership does not draw the corresponding conclusion from this, and is very nearly trying to outdo the USA on the question of the so-called 'nuclear rearmament' of NATO. Besides, revanchist voices have again begun to be heard in the ruling West German circles. Is it really that the lessons of the Second World War have been forgotten in West Germany?"

"Knowing sufficiently well and duly assessing the policy of the imperialist circles, we are obligated to give a corresponding answer to the growing nuclear threat from their side. And, as is said in the answers of member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR defence minister, Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov to questions by a TASS correspondent, 'We shall adopt such response measures that would make the military threat to the territory of the USA and the countries in whose territory U.S. missiles will be deployed, equal to the one the USA is trying to create for the Soviet Union and our allies. It goes without saying that such possibilities will be found. And we shall be forced to do this."

In his article Marshal Ogarkov says: "The struggle for peace in our time has assumed a special significance. This is due above all to the sharply increased aggressiveness of the international imperialism, Zionism and reaction led by the USA. In recent years their actions have been to a large extent reminiscent of the actions of fascism in the thirties."

"Realistically assessing this danger of a new military catastrophe, the Soviet state together with the other countries of socialism is waging an active and purposeful struggle in order to, finally, halt the unchecked arms race, to sharply reduce the risk of a nuclear conflict, and in the final analysis to avoid not only a nuclear, but any conventional war too.

The Soviet Union, said the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Yuriy Andropov, will do everything possible to secure a future of peace and tranquility to the present and future generations. This is the aim of our policy, and we shall not retreat from it'. And the Soviet Union is making everything possible, not in word, but in deeds, to achieve this urgent task of today," the article says.

"The Soviet state's military policy, Nikolay Ogarkov writes, has relied and continues to rely on Lenin's immortal teaching on the defence of the socialist fatherland. As has been repeatedly stressed by the leaders of our party and the Soviet Government, the Soviet military doctrine has a basic defensive directedness. The principles of the development and the nature of training of the Soviet Armed Forces aim in the first place at repelling a possible aggression, at inflicting crushing retaliatory strikes on the aggressor, at guaranteeing the protection of the gains of the Great October Revolution."

Discusses KAL Incident

LD221157 Moscow World Service in English 1100 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] The Soviet chief of staff, Marshal Nikolay Ogarkov, has called attention to the sharply defined aggressive character of the military preparations of the United States and its partners. He points out in an article published in Moscow that Washington is stopping at nothing to worsen the situation. As an example he points to the criminal provocations staged by the United States secret services in the Soviet Far East.

On the night of August 31, the forces of imperialism and reaction with the United States in the lead, he says, have begun forming a global military coalition against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. The directive ordered by the U.S. President concerning defense in the fiscal years 1984-88 sets the main goal of destroying socialism as a social and political system. United States representatives say outright that NATO's nuclear weapons remain the principal means of attack, and that in certain conditions the NATO Command will initiate their use.

Marshal Ogarkov underlines that only those wishing to commit suicide can rely on a first nuclear strike in present-day conditions. Nevertheless, the United States, he says, is spending fabulous sums on developing its strategic nuclear forces, and is pressing tenaciously for deployment of such first-strike weapons as Pershings and cruise missiles in Western Europe.

Marshal Ogarkov points out that the Soviet Union is working energetically to stop the mad arms race, and ultimately avoid not only a nuclear war but a conventional war. There is indication of this in its new peace initiatives, including the pledge not to initiate the use of nuclear weapons. The Soviet Union suggests that all nuclear powers freeze their nuclear arms, and sign a treaty on banning all tests of nuclear weapons. It also made a number of important proposals aimed at radically reducing nuclear arms, and at easing world tensions. The Soviet military doctrine, Marshal Nikolay Ogarkov stressed, pursues clearly defensive purposes. The USSR has no intention of competing with the United States and its allies to gain military supremacy. It will take corresponding retaliatory steps to counter the growing nuclear threat.

USSR, U.S. HOLD INF PLENARY MEETING 22 SEP

LD221107 Moscow TASS in English 1050 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] Geneva September 22 TASS -- The delegations of the USSR and the USA held a plenary meeting today at the talks on nuclear arms limitation in Europe.

BUSH, ANDROPOV DISARMAMENT STATEMENTS COMPARED

LD212213 Moscow World Service in English 2010 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] U.S. Vice President George Bush, on the final leg of his foreign tour, said that the United States was prepared to negotiate on arms control at Geneva even though missiles would begin to be deployed by the end of this year. According to George Bush, what goes in can go out. Our observer, Yuriy Reshetnikov, has prepared this commentary:

Speaking at a news conference in Budapest, Hungary, the Vice President has reiterated the U.S. position that actual deployment of new American missiles in Europe should indeed facilitate the arms control process and specifically help reach an agreement in Geneva on medium-range weapons in Europe. Strange logic to say the least, and according to it the Soviet Union is expected to put up with an increased threat to security without taking adequate measures to offset it.

As the Soviet Union made clear, this is exactly what it would be forced to undertake. How that would facilitate further arms control is best left to American officials to answer.

The world does not need any buildup in the arsenals of deadly weapons, said Soviet President Yuriy Andropov on Tuesday, replying to an appeal by West German parliamentarians to seek nuclear disarmament. What it needs is their radical reduction and the use of accruing means for the urgent needs of economic and social development, unquote. Such is the Soviet Union's position and such is the position of the allies within the Warsaw Treaty organization. The Soviet leader emphasized that this country is prepared to cooperate with all states regarding this key issue for the future of mankind. In his reply to the West German parliamentarians, Yuriy Andropov said that all Soviet people share their concern over the intensifying arms race and lack of progress at the talks on reducing nuclear weapons. For its part, this country is ready to freeze nuclear weapons quantitatively and qualitatively. This spells out halting the increase in numbers of weapons, stopping the development of new types of nuclear arms, and freezing the testing of all nuclear weapons and new types and categories of nuclear arms.

This may sound like an ambitious program for the world nuclear powers, but perhaps it is more practicable for the Soviet Union and the United States to set the pace in this endeavour with other nuclear states to follow suit. With a view to facilitating possible agreement on nuclear missiles in Europe, last month the Soviet Union suggested destroying all those missiles earmarked for reduction from the European part of the USSR and not merely moving them elsewhere, as was feared by some countries. Thus, to sum it up, the Soviet Union is prepared to reduce medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe by three times and desist from further deployment of new types of these weapons. Under the plan there will be an equal number of missiles and planes with nuclear capability both in the Soviet Union and NATO. What more can be expected from this country if we are talking of a fair and equitable agreement?

SOVIET INF DELEGATION RECEIVES PEACE MARCHERS

LD211402 Moscow TASS in English 1343 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] Geneva September 21 TASS -- A delegation of women peace campaigners, completing a march from West Berlin to Geneva, has been received by representatives of the Soviet delegation to the Soviet-American talks on the limitation of nuclear armaments in Europe, currently under way here. The women set forth the aims of their movement and wished success for the talks. The women's delegation noted also that the marchers favor a freeze of nuclear armaments and termination of all nuclear weapons tests, and are opposed to the additional deployment of nuclear armaments.

The women handed over to the Soviet delegation an appeal which expresses profound concern of women all over the world over the mounting menace of nuclear war. Special attention is drawn to the threat connected with the stationing in Europe of American Pershing and cruise missiles.

The representatives of the Soviet delegation expressed understanding of the noble goals which guide the women in the campaign for peace. It was noted that the Soviet Union has been consistently pressing for curbing the race of armaments, above all nuclear ones, and reducing the threat of nuclear war, and has been doing everything possible to achieve progress at the talks under way here. This follows from its concrete, constructive proposals.

The women's delegation told a press conference here that a similar appeal was handed over to the American delegation to the talks on the limitation of nuclear armaments in Europe.

BLOC SECRETARIES DISCUSS INF, DISARMAMENT, CSCE

PM211642 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Sep 83 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed report: "Conference of Central Committee Secretaries of the Socialist Countries' Fraternal Parties"]

[Text] A conference of secretaries of the Central Committees of the socialist countries' communist and workers parties for international and ideological questions was held in Moscow 20 September. Participating in it were:

For the BCP -- M. Balev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the BCP Central Committee; D. Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee; S. Mikhaylov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee;

For the MSZMP -- M. Ovari, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; G. Aczel, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; M. Szuros, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee;

For the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] -- Hoang Tung, secretary of the CPV Central Committee;

For the SED -- K. Hager, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; H. Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; J. Hermann, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee;

For the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] -- A. Perez Herrero, candidate member of the Politburo and member of the PCC Central Committee Secretariat;

For the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] -- S. Vignaket, secretary of the LPRP Central Committee;

For the MPRP -- D. Gombojab, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee; G. Adyaa, secretary of the MPRP Central Committee;

For the PZPR -- J. Czyrek, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; J. Glowczyk, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; M. Orzechowski, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee;

For the RCP -- M. Dobrescu, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee; P. Enache, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee;

For the CPSU -- K.U. Chernenko, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; K.V. Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee;

For the CPCZ -- V. Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; J. Fojtik, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

Section chiefs and deputy chiefs and other senior officials of the fraternal parties' central committees also participated in the work of the conference.

During the exchange of opinions there was an examination of urgent problems of political, ideological, and information-propaganda work in connection with launching the struggle against the deployment of new medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe, for the reduction of existing medium-range means, for Europe's total liberation from both medium-range and tactical nuclear weapons, for the ending of the arms race, and for peace and the people's security in light of the socilaist community countries' initiatives directed toward achieving these aims. Further steps to realize the ideas and proposals contained in the documents of the Prague conference of the Warsaw Pact states' Political Consultative Committee and the Moscow meeting of the socialist countries' leading party and state figures were discussed.

The conference participants consider at that the deployment of new U.S. missiles in a number of West European NATO countries would signify a sharp increase in the nuclear threat to all peoples and would entail a grave deterioration of the entire international situation. In this context, emphasis was placed on the need to stand firm against any actions aimed at achieving military superiority. The United States and some of its allies are openly demonstrating their pursuit of this goal. It is important to expose the dangerous nature of their concept of the "permissibility" of nuclear war and the "legitimacy" of the first use of nuclear weapons.

As the latest events show, the imperialist circles, and mainly U.S. circles, will not hesitate to use provocative actions to poison the international atmosphere even further and attain the implementation of their missile plans. Meanwhile, today it is more necessary than ever before to take steps furthering the creation of a favorable situation and not to undertake actions which could complicate it. The conference participants believe that all states must act in awareness of their responsibility before the peoples and be guided by the interests of peace and international security.

The conference noted the great significance both of the new initiatives by the socialist countries aimed at preventing a dangerous escalation of the arm race -- primarily the nuclear arms race -- and at the reduction and liquidation of these arms, and of the proposals put forward by the USSR at the Geneva talks on the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe, including the proposal to liquidate the medium-range missiles that are subject to reduction. The conference participants pointed out the importance of achieving a mutually acceptable accord at the Geneva talks, in a spirit of cooperation, responsibility, equality, and identical secruity and corresponding to the European peoples' aspirations.

A positive evaluation was given to the results of the Madrid meeting, which prove the possibility of resolving important and acute international problems on a mutually acceptable basis.

The conference participants emphasized the necessity to reveal profoundly and comprehensively the meaning and significance of the socialist states' peace initiatives and drew attention to the importance of joint or parallel actions by all socialist countries in favor of arms limitation and reduction, strengthening peace and the peoples' security, and broadening the dialogue among the various political and social forces aware of the reality of the threat of a nuclear conflict.

There was reaffirmation of the solidarity with the peoples' struggle against the imperialist policy of aggression and for the elimination of the seats of tension and the crisis situations in Asia, Africa, and Latin America.

Topical questions of cooperation in the ideological and information-propaganda spheres by the fraternal parties represented at the conference were examined.

The conference was held in an atmosphere of comradeship and international solidarity.

## U.S. ELIGIBILITY TO HOST UN QUESTIONED

PM220858 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 21 Sep 83 First Edition p 5

### Gromyko's Absence Affects Session

[Vladimir Lomeyko "Commentary": "Arbitrary Action"]

[Text] For the first time in many years a UN General Assembly session is meeting without Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko. In view of the fact that the U.S. authorities are not guaranteeing the safety of the USSR delegation head, who is a member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and USSR Foreign Minister, he will not be going to New York. This raises a number of questions.

Will this affect the session's work? I belive that many observers will agree with me that this fact will unquestionably have adverse consequences for the session's work. And not only because the very atmosphere of the General Assembly, which will discuss some very important questions, has been soured.

Even more regrettable for the cause of peace is the fact that the absence of the Soviet delegation head, the most experienced present-day foreign minister who, furthermore, enjoys generally acknowledged prestige and the confidence of the overwhelming majority of countries, will considerably reduce the potential of the UN General Assembly itself for seeking coordinated solutions to complex international problems.

After all, everyone knows that the agenda includes questions of extreme importance for the fate of mankind such as the search for effective ways of ending the pernicious arms race, eliminating the growing centers of tension, and giving a new impetus to the North-South dialogue for the creation of a new international economic order.

It is clear that in a worsened international situation, when the political wisdom, experience, and prestige of statemen are of particular importance, the absence of such an acknowledged statesman sharply reduces the United Nations' potential and opportunities.

In having made A.A. Gromyko's presence at the 38th UN General Assembly session impossible, the Americans have punished themselves most of all.

First, they have deprived themselves of an authoritative and influential partner in talks on bilateral and international problems. After all, the Americans more than anyone now need to find a way out of the difficult situations in which Washington has found itself in various areas because of its irresponsible policy.

Second, the United States has demonstrated to the world its unworthiness to be the country that bears the responsibility for housing the UN headquarters. After the war New York was chosen as the location of the United Nations and this meant that the U.S. authorities would ensure the normal working of the United Nations and all foreign missions. In the past 38 years there have been quite a few incidents which have made the activity of foreign diplomats in the United Nations difficult and which have even cost some their health and life. This has been aided to a considerable extent by the atmosphere of hatred and aggressiveness fueled by the U.S. mass media and officials against other countries, primarily socialist countries.

In launching an unbridled campaign against the USSR, the U.S. authorities have now prevented the arrival of the Soviet delegation head in New York and have thereby struck a blow against the United Nations and violated their own commitments toward it. This is again forcing many countries to ask the question which has repeatedly arisen: Is a country which does not fulfill its international commitments and which does not ensure the necessary conditions for the normal work of the representatives of sovereign states which are UN members suitable for the location of the UN headquarters?

It would seem that Washington has forgotten that New York is not the eternal UN capital and that neither the U.S. authorities' anger and kindness, nor its jurisdiction, extend to this international forum and its headquarters. Regardless of their sympathies and antipathies, tney are obliged to ensure the normal working of tne United Nations, including the arrival, stay, and safety of foreign representatives.

The United States' impudent and flagrant violation of its international commitments was at the center of attention of an emergency session of the UN Committee on Relations With the Host Country. The question concerns the U.S. inability to effectively meet its commitments to the international community, a point that Bulgaria's representative I. Kolarova stressed in particular.

And it is not for Washington to pose as a moralist if one bears in mind the numerous acts of arbitrariness and interference by the United States in other states' internal affairs, including acts of open aggression against them. If one is guided by U.S. logic, during the U.S. war against Vietnam, for example, most states would have had more than adequate grounds for not sending their representatives to New York, the aggressor's land. But no sensible politician confuses the location of the UN headquarters with the host country itself.

Those people in America who are raising the symbol of equality and are infringing the unshakable sovereign rights of UN members are demonstrating to the world their contempt for international law and for the supreme forum of the community of mankind.

## U.S. Commits 'Crude Violation'

LD211544 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 21 Sep 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] A routine session -- the 38th -- of the UN General Assembly has opened in New York. Taking part in its work are delegations from 157 countries. Main attention at the session, which has assembled in an atmosphere of psychosis about war whipped up by the Reagan administration, will be devoted to questions of preserving peace and averting nuclear confrontation, curbing the arms race, and reducing the threat of war.

The basis of the sesson's agenda on disarmament matters is the peaceful initiatives put forward by the Soviet Union. The latest of these is the proposal to examine at the current session a draft treaty on banning the use of force in space and from space against the Earth.

Attempting to disrupt the normal progress of events at the assembly, the U.S. authorities have resorted to crude violation of their international obligations. As a result of maneuvering by Washington, it has become impossible for Comrade Gromyko, head of the Soviet delegation, to be present at the session.

The brazen and unceremonious violation by the U.S. Government of its obligation in the UN headquarters agreement has given rise to a wave of indigation in the United Nations. The actions by the U.S. authorities have shown the entire world that the United States does not guarantee the necessary conditions for foreign representatives to take part in the work of this very important international organization. In violating the letter and spirit of the 1947 agreement by such illegal actions, Washington is setting itself against the entire international community. This was stated at the United Nations by the representatives of Hungary, Nicaragua, Ethiopia, the GDR, Libya and other countries.

DETAILS OF MADRID CSCE FINAL DOCUMENT PUBLISHED

PM210912 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Sep 83 First Edition p 4

[Unattributed report: "Final Document of Madrid Meeting"]

[Text] As has already been reported, on 6 September representatives of the 35 states taking part in the all-European conference unanimously adopted the final document of the 11 November 1983 Madrid meeting.

The document's preamble emphasizes the great political importance of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and the process it initiated and notes the importance of implementing all the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act.

The representatives of the participating states had an in-depth exchange of opinions on the fulfillment of the provisions of the Final Act and the tasks defined by the conference and also in the context of the questions it discussed, on improving their mutual relations, strengthening security, and developing cooperation in Europe, and on developing the detente process in the future.

After examining all the proposals submitted, the participating states' representatives reached agreement on the following:

Questions Relating to Security in Europe

The participating states express their determination:

To make renewed efforts to make detente an effective, ongoing, and increasingly viable and comprehensive process, universal in scope, in accordance with the Final Act undertaking;

To seek peaceful solutions for unresolved problems;

To consistently fulfill all the Final Act provisions, and in particular to strictly and unswervingly respect and implement all 10 of the principles by which the participating states undertook to be guided in their mutual relations;

To develop relations of mutual cooperation, friendship, and trust, refraining from any actions which, conflicting with the Final Act, might damage such relations;

To encourage genuine efforts to implement the Final Act;

To make genuine efforts to contain the intensifying arms buildup and to strengthen trust and security and promote disarmament.

The Principles

The participating states advocated reflecting in legislation in a way consistent with each country's practice and procedures the 10 principles set out in the Final Act and acknowledged the importance of ensuring that treaties and agreements concluded by the participating states reflect the corresponding principles and are in keeping with them.

The need to ensure that the nonuse of force or the threat of force is strictly and effectively enforced as a law of international life was reaffirmed.

The participating states condemn terrorism, including terrorism in international relations, and express their determination to take effective steps to prevent and stop acts of terrorism both at the national level and by means of international cooperation.

They will take all the appropriate steps to prevent their territory from being used for the planning, organization, or commission of acts of terrorism, including those aimed against the other participating states and their citizens, and will refrain from directly or indirectly assisting terrorist, subversive, or other activities aimed at the violent overthrow of another participating state's regime.

The participating states express their determination to do all in their power to guarantee the requisite security of all official representatives and persons engaged on their territory in activities which fall within the framework of diplomatic, consular or other official relations.

They stress that all the participating states recognize in the Final Act the universal importance of human rights and basic freedoms, respect for which is a major factor for the peace, justice, and well-being essential to the development of friendly relations and cooperation between them and all states. A determination was expressed to improve the laws and administrative rules in the sphere of civil, political, economic, social, cultural, and other human rights and basic freedoms, respect for which is a major factor for the peace, justice, and well-being essential to the development of friendly relations and cooperation between them and all states. A determination was expressed to improve the laws and administrative rules in the sphere of civil, political, economic, social, cultural, and other human rights and basic freedoms, and to ensure the effective exercise of those rights and freedoms.

Respect for the freedom to profess, individually or together with others, a religion or faith is reaffirmed.

The importance of steady progress in ensuring that the human rights of persons belonging to national minorities are respected and that men and women enjoy equal rights is also stressed.

The participating states will safeguard working people's right to freely form and join trade unions and trade union's right to freely operate and other rights, as set out in the corresponding interntional documents [akty]. These rights will be exercised in accordance with the state's legislation and with the state's obligations under international law. Direct contacts and liaison between such trade unions and their representatives will be encouraged.

The particular importance of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and of international pacts on human rights and other pertinent international documents is reaffirmed and an appeal is made to those participating states which have not yet done so to examine the possibility of joining these pacts.

It was decided to convene in Ottawa in 1985 a conference of experts from the participating states on questions relating to the respect in their states for human rights and basic freedoms in all their aspects, as embodied in the Final Act.

A conference of experts is to be convened in Athens in March 1984 to continue examining a generally acceptable method of peacefully settling disputes.

The participating states noted and urged all states to respect the declaration of the government of the Republic of Malta stating that as an effective contribution to the cause of detente, peace, and security in the Mediterranean, Malta is a neutral state pursuing a nonalignment policy.

Conference on Measures to Strengthen Trust and Security and on Disarmament in Europe

The participating states agreed to convene a conference on measures to strengthen trust and security and on disarmament in Europe. It will initiate a process whose first stage will be devoted to discussing and adopting measures to strengthen trust and security aimed at reducing the danger of a military confrontation in Europe. The conference's first stage will be held in Stockholm, starting 17 January 1984.

On the basis of equal rights, a balanced, reciprocal approach, and identical respect for security interests of all the states which participated in the all-European conference, and on the basis of their corresponding undertakings with respect to measures to strengthen trust and security and promote disarmament in Europe, these measures for strengthening trust and security will encompass the whole of Europe, as well as the adjoining sea area (in this context the concept of the adjoining sea area is understood as also applying to the ocean regions adjoining Europe) and airspace. The necessary clarifications and refinements will be made in the course of talks at the conference. The measures for strengthening trust and security will be militarily substantive and politically binding and will be guaranteed by adequate forms of verification appropriate to their content.

The participating states' next meeting, which will be held in Vienna in November 1986, will assess the progress achieved in the course of the conference's first stage and will examine ways and means by which the participating states will continue their efforts in the sphere of security and disarmament in Europe at the conference's next stage.

A preparatory meeting, whose task is to work out the agenda, timetable, and other organizational conditions for holding the conference's first stage, will be held in Helsinki, starting 25 October 1983.

Cooperation in the Sphere of Economics, Science, Technology, and the Environment

The participating states stated their determination to continue and intensify cooperation with one another in these spheres, regardless of their economic and social systems, and reaffirmed their intention to make further efforts aimed at reducing or gradually removing any obstacles to the development of trade.

This extensive section contains a whole series of specific agreed measures aimed at further developing cooperation, namely: promoting the efficient and prompt holding of businesslike talks; improving the working conditions of representatives of foreign firms and organizations; regularly publishing and distributing economic and commercial information, including making it easier correlate economic and commercial statistical data; ensuring greater efficiency in establishments and firms operating in the marketing sphere.

The useful role played by bilateral agreements, including long-term bilateral agreements, on economic, industrial, and technical cooperation was noted and it was recommended that particular attention be paid to work in the industrial cooperation sphere; and a readiness to continue efforts aimed at ensuring the broader participation of small- and medium-sized firms in trade and industrial cooperation was voiced.

The participating states noted the increasing importance of cooperation in the energy sphere, including long-term cooperation on both a bilateral and a multilateral basis, and expressed support for continuing the cooperation in the energy sphere in which the European Economic Commission is currently engaged.

The participating states recommend simplifying the use and extending the sphere of application of arbitration as an instrument for settling disputes in international trade and industrial cooperation.

The participating states stressed the importance of further developing, on the basis of mutual advantage, cooperation in the scientific and technical sphere, such as international programs and joint projects and contacts between scientists and experts and interested organizations, scientific and technical establishments, and enterprises.

The participating states agree, moreover, to encourage the development of scientific cooperation in the agricultural sphere in order, among other things, to improve livestock breeds and plant varieties and to ensure optimal use and conservation of water resources.

In view of the important steps taken to increase cooperation in the environmental sphere, including the high-level environmental protection conference held in 1979, it is recommended that efforts be continued in this sphere and corresponding measures are envisaged on that account.

This section also discusses the position of migrant workers and their families, including their economic, social, and cultural rights, and a number of other questions.

Questions Relating to Security and Cooperation in the Mediterranean

In view of the fact that security in Europe is closely connected with security in the Mediterranean as a whole, the participating states reaffirmed their intention to promote peace, security, and justice in the region.

The will was expressed to take positive steps aimed at reducing tension and strengthening stability, security, and peace in the Mediterranean: to take steps aimed at increasing trust and security; to develop good-neighborly relations with all states in the region; and to further study the possibility of holding conferences of Mediterranean states in order to strengthen security and intensify cooperation in the Mediterranean.

It has been decided to convene a seminar in Venice in October 1984 on questions of economic, scientific, and cultural cooperation in the Mediterranean. (Specific questions relating to this seminar are set out in the chairman's statement, which is Appendix I to the Final Document).

Cooperation in the Humanitarian and Other Spheres

The short preamble to this section refers back to the introductory parts of the chapter in the Final Act on cooperation in the humanitarian and other spheres, including those relating to the development of mutual understanding between them and detente, and those relating to progress in the sphere of cultural and educational exchanges and to the broader dissemination of information, interpersonal contacts, and the solution of humanitarian problems. It goes on to list the measures which the participating states agree to take at the present time.

Among these are provisions touching upon interpersonal contacts, including those based on family ties, the reuniting of families, and weddings between citizens of different states; the procedure for making decisions on such requests in accordance with the laws and administrative rules of a participating state; the admission of visitors to diplomatic missions so as to ensure that due account is taken of those missions' essential security requirements; the provision of satisfactory conditions, including the necessary security measures, for sporting, cultural, and other events in which citizens of the other participating states are participating.

The participating states will encourage youth contacts and exchanges and promote the expansion of cooperation between their youth organizations, including cooperation in the sphere of education, culture, youth tourism, and so forth.

It is pointed out separately, in Appendix II to the Final Document (in the form of the chairman's statement), that a conference of experts is to be held in Berne in April 1986 to discuss the questions involved in developing contacts between people, establishments, and organizations.

The subsection "Information" lists a number of provisions that were agreed in this sphere, including encouraging contacts and talks between competent firms and organizations with a view to concluding long-term agreements and contracts for the import of publications from other states; the expansion of cooperation between the mass media and their representatives, especially between editors at press agencies, newspapers, and radio and television organizations, as well as movie companies; and the improvement of conditions for journalists' professional activity.

The subsection "Cooperation and Exchange in the Sphere of Culture" mentions particularly that participating states will encourage their radio and television organizations and extend the mutual display of cultural and artistic achievements on the basis of bilateral and multilateral agreements between these organizations, including the broadcasting of performances and programs from other participating states, joint productions, inviting directors and producers from other countries, and giving mutual aid to groups making movies devoted to culture.

On the invitation of the Hungarian Government a "Cultural Forum" will be held in Budapest in October 1985, in which the leading cultural figures of the participating states will take part.

A number of measures are also mapped out in regard to cooperation and exchanges in the sphere of education. In particular the participating states will promote the achievement of accords and agreements in the sphere of education and science, will promote a further improvement in exchanges of students, teachers, and scientists and access to each other's teaching, cultural, and scientific institutions, and will facilitate wider participation in this activity by young scientists from the various participating states.

The participating states expressed their readiness also to intensify mutual exchanges, within the framework of the competent international organizations, of teaching materials, school textbooks, maps, bibliographies, and other educational materials with a view to promoting better mutual understanding and facilitating a fuller idea of each other's countries.

Further Steps After the Conference

Guided by the relevant provisions of the Final Act, the participating states will hold regular futher meetings of their representatives.

The third of these meetings will be held in Vienna beginning 4 November 1986.

The participating states further resolved that the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Final Act will be appropriately marked in Helsinki in 1985.

The representatives of the participating states expressed their profound gratitude to the Spanish people and government for the excellent organization of the Madrid meeting and for the warm hospitality shown to the participating delegations.

The full text of the Madrid meeting's Final Document is published in a supplement to the journals NOVOYE VREMYA and MEZHDUNARODNAYA ZHIZN.

SOVIET OFFICIAL DENIES STATEMENT MADE TO BBC

'Misunderstood Question'

LD220434 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 0404 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] A senior Soviet official has denied admitting that the South Korean airliner shot down three weeks ago may not have been on a spying mission.

Viktor Linnyk had been asked in a BBC TV interview last night whether he believed the airliner had not been spying and had replied: "Yes, there is very strong evidence supporting that."

But, later, he said he had been cornered by the questioning.

He said he had not meant to say that the airliner might not have been on a reconnaissance mission.

In an interview with ITN [Independent Television News], Mr Linnyk said: "I certainly do believe it was a spy plane; but, like I say, had we known you had civilians on it our decision would have been different."

Mr Linnyk was forced to make the denial after misunderstanding a question asked by BBC European correspondent Tim Sebastian.

Asked by Mr Sebastian whether he believed the airliner had not been spying, Mr Linnyk replied after a few seconds that there was "very strong evidence supporting that."

This was taken by the BBC to mean that he felt the plane might not have been spying.

It later became clear that Mr Linnyk, who earlier in the BBC interview had struggled to express himself when describing the Soviet pilots as "trigger happy," had not heard the negative in Mr Sebastian's question.

At his Glasgow hotel, Mr Linnyk insisted he had misunderstood the quesion and had meant to say that he thought the jumbo WAS on a spy mission.

"My bad knowledge of your language, and the awkward way the questions were phrased, made it sound as if I was saying the converse of what I intended.

"But I stand what I said about the pilots. If they had known there were civilians aboard, they would not have shot (the airliner) down."

'Very Angry' at BBC Interview

LD220838 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 0717 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Report by Joe Quinn, London PRESS ASSOCIATION staff reporter]

[Text] Senior Soviet official Viktor Linnyk today said he was "very angry" at the way the BBC treated an interview in which he appeared to say that the Korean jumbo jet shot down by Russian pilots with the loss of 269 lives was not on a spy mission.

In fact, he meant the opposite, he said. BBC reporter Tim Sebastian should have realised and double checked to avoid confusion, he added.

Mr Linnyk, an official with the Department of Information of the Soviet Communist Party's Central Committee, said also that he regretted using the words "trigger happy" to describe the pilots.

He blamed his poor English and said the words had been tempted out by Sebastian.

"The word trigger happy I am not happy with. The wrong word was used -- he gave me the word," Dr Linnyk said.

He was speaking as he and eight fellow Russians checked out of their Glasgow hotel this morning to fly to London after the end of the three day informal non-governmental East-West "conversations" organised by Edinburgh University.

With the Western ban on Aeroflot flights in the wake of the Korean disaster, the Russians are returning home via Prague.

In his interview on BBC last night, Mr Linnyk was asked by Sebastian if he now believed the Korean jumbo had not been spying. He replied: "Yes, there is very strong evidence supporting that."

Later, in another interview on ITN, he said: "I certainly do believe it was a spy plane. But, like I say, had we known you had civilians on it our decision would have been different."

The astonishment caused by his apparent admission on BBC was all the greater because, only hours earlier, PRAVDA editor in chief Professor Viktor Afanasyev at a press conference in Edinburgh had given no clue of any such attempt of a Soviet climbdown. Mr Linnyk had acted as his interpreter.

Today, with a wry smile, Mr Linnyk agreed with a suggestion that his reaction when he saw the BBC interview was to think, "Oh my God, what have I said."

He said he had told ITN to put the record straight.

"I meant to say that I definitely believe it was on a spy mission and had the pilots known it was a civilian plane the decision would have been different from the one that was taken," he said.

He added: "The pilots did not recognise it as a civilian plane. They felt very unhappy, I think, afterwards.

"In that atmosphere of tension between super powers and East and West generally, there are bound to be reactions of this kind.

"They were protecting their air space. They were fulfilling their mission.

"Had it not been for the American interest in the area and the flagrant violations of their air space in this area, then of course the outcome could have been different."

Mr Linnyk said: "It was a genuine misunderstanding in the interview. Sebastian should have asked me immediately 'Do you really mean such and such?' He did not. I am angry at the way the BBC treated it."

SOVIET DELEGATE ADDRESSES ICAO SESSION

LD220948 Moscow TASS in English 0946 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] Montreal September 22 TASS -- Stabilising and widening inter-state cooperation, including that in the field of civil aviation, meets the interests of strengthening peace and international security in the current, complicated international situation, Mikhail Timofeyev, USSR deputy civil aviation minister who leads the Soviet delegation to the 24th session of the assembly of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), told the session here on Wednesday. He pointed out the ICAO's organising role in developing civil aviation, enhancing the safety and efficiency of air services and making them more regular.

The Soviet Union's representative dwelt on statements which had been made at the session by a number of delegations about the "incident" involving a South Korean airliner, which is being used by certain quarters to aggravate the international situation and whip up anti-Soviet hysteria. He emphasised that those behind the slanderous campaign against the Soviet Union are deliberately sidestepping the main thing -- the fact that the spy plane criminally violated the USSR's sovereignty and international flight rules.

The international public, Mikhail Timofeyev said, has already been given explanations concerning the factual side of the incident, including those contained in the Soviet Government's statement of September 6, and provided with an assessment of the criminal actions of those who masterminded and carried out that act against the USSR.

Facts testify irrefutably that the South Korean plane's intrusion into Soviet airspace was organised by the United States as a large-scale reconnaissance operation. Importantly, a civil plane was chosen for the purpose deliberately, with no concern about, and probably in the hope for, loss of life. The entire responsibility for what happened rests with the organisers of the incident, whose actions constitute a gross violation of the principles and standards of international law.

The head of the Soviet delegation protested over the discriminatory measures and acts of hostility against Aeroflot, including bans on the flights of Soviet aircraft, suspensions of services to the USSR, limitations of commercial rights, and provocations. "We vigorously condemn these actions of the United States and other Western countries, which are damaging Aeroflot and international civil aviation as a whole," Mikhail Timofeyev said. He held the United States and other Western countries wholly to blame for this damage.

The Soviet delegation, he said further, shares the opinion of delegations of a number of countries that individual international norms and rules are not quite perfect. They do not provide the sufficient guarantees that the crew of an airliner of some airline will not make similar violations in the future, thus endangering the lives of innocent people.

The Soviet representative proposed a whole number of concrete, positive measures aimed to perfect the existing international norms and rules and making it possible to avoid tragic incidents involving civilian planes in the future.

Delegations of a number of countries, including Hungary, Poland, Yugoslavia and Angola, said they would like to see the current ICAO assembly session in a spirit of constructive cooperation discuss and resolve important problems, both economic and technical ones, encountered by international civil aviation.

RADIO MOSCOW TO KOREA COMMENTS ON KAL

SK220320 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1330 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] New, additional facts are appearing with each passing day revealing what happened in the Soviet Far East the night of 31 August when a South Korean plane intruded into Soviet territorial skies.

Facts are indeed obstinate things. Facts show that when the South Korean passenger plane was leaving from New York for Seoul it was not on a normal msision of carrying ordinary passengers.

As is known, we must point out the fact that this passenger plane stopped at Anchorage, a mid-flight stopover in Alaska, for 40 minutes.

Why then did the passenger plane delay? This passenger plane had to delay its flight in order to synchronize the time of its flight with that of the U.S. "Ferret-D" spy satellite. This satellite, whose mission was to freely spy on Soviet territorial airspace, including the Soviet Far East, was making its appearance in [word indistinct] every 96 minutes.

Not long after it had left the Anchorage airport, the South Korean passenger plane, instead of following its routine international route, changed its course toward Kamchatka. A U.S. RS-135 spy aircraft was waiting for the passenger plane there. Even Washington admitted this.

Now, however, we know some other facts. When the South Korean passenger plane was flying over the airspace of the Soviet Union's Kamchatka and later Sakhalin, straying off-course some 500 km west of the international flying route, the U.S. "Ferret-D" spy satellite crossed the flight path of this passenger plane three times. It is as clear as daylight that the act of intruding into Soviet territorial airspace by the passenger plane had been planned carefully in advance so as to assure the gathering of maximum information by the U.S. "Ferret-D" on [word indistinct] of Soviet Air Defense Forces.

When judged by the new facts, U.S. assertions that the South Korean passenger plane strayed off course because of the accidental introduction into the plane's on-board computer of mistaken flight coordinates or that it had strayed from its flying course because of severe winds blowing the flank of the plane are groundless.

A cargo plane of the Japanese Airlines, which was flying the same night following the routine international flight course reported that it was flying at a speed of 40 to 70 knots per hour [as heard] through severe storms and this wind extremely hindered the South Korean passenger plane's intrusion into the forbidden area.

The flight of the passenger plane, with a stable deviation off course for 2 and 1/2 hours, could occur only if the error had been committed not at one, but at least at seven controlpoints. According to experts, this is completely out of the question.

If, however, such an error had been committed, it was only because the wrong flight coordinates had been introduced into the computer quite consciously and deliberately by those who prepared and organized that intelligence-provocative flight.

In other words, this provocative act was committed by U.S. intelligence institutions after they had obtained authorization from the highest offices.

COMMENTS ON 'MYSTERY' SURROUNDING PAST CRASHES

LD220001 Moscow World Service in English 2010 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] A book has been published in Dublin which looks at the mystery surrounding the crash of an Aer Lingus liner in 1968. The plane went down when it was making a flight from Ireland to London. Our staff writer, Viktor Olin, makes these comments:

The author of the book, Irish journalist (Dermot Walsh) believes the airliner with 61 passengers on board was shot down by a British ground-to-air missile. The incident took place in an area between Ireland and Wales, known among the pilots as the Missile Lane. From a base in northern Wales the British Army conducts regular missile test launchings. The journalist says the official investigation had the purpose of concealing rather than finding out the circumstances of the disaster. He says that a great many important facts were not given due attention and everything was done for the incident to be forgotten as soon as possible.

Similarly the maximum effort was made to distract attention from the July 1980 crash of an Italian plane flying from Rome to Palermo with 81 passengers on board. The aircraft crashed into the sea in an area where NATO and the American 6th Fleet hold one maneuver after another. In the same area in May last year another passenger liner heading for Palermo was scratched [as heard] by a missile. At that time NATO was holding air and naval exercises in the south of the Tyrrhenian Sea.

But there have been many instances when the destruction of passenger planes was, far from concealed, given much publicity. In February 1973 an Israeli fighter shot down a Libyan liner on a flight to Cairo in neutral airspace with the loss of 108 lives. Israeli leaders made it no secret that the action was deliberate. In another such incident Cuban counterrevolutionary emigres in the United States tried to arrange the greatest possible publicity for their involvement in a bomb blast aboard a Cuban airliner near Barbados in October 1976 in which 73 people died.

What was common for all these incidents was that official Washington never said a word of regret or demanded sanctions. Nobody in Washington made highfalutin speeches about humanism or called for stamping out sources of evil. It appears the reason is that human tragedy holds no interest for Washington unless it can be inflated into another of its anti-Soviet campaigns.

FINNISH UNION DECIDES AGAINST AEROFLOT BOYCOTT

PM211237 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Sep 83 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Unanimously Adopted"]

[Text] Helsinki, 20 Sep -- Finland's Civil Aviation Employees Union held a conference at which it was resolved not to boycott Aeroflot planes. As the Finnish News Agency reports, this decision was adopted unanimously. The union believes that trade union interference in the events around the incident involving the South Korean aircraft does not help increase flight safety.

REAGAN 20 SEP SPEECH 'LIES, HYPOCRISY'

LD212026 Moscow TASS in English 1935 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] Washington September 21 TASS -- TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Yegorov reports:

The Reagan administration intends to use the anti-Soviet hysteria fanned up by itself around the incident with the South Korean plane for a further buildup of U.S. armaments and pursuing an aggressive interventionist policy in different parts of the globe. This is confirmed by the speech Reagan made Tuesday evening at dinner in honour of one of the "superhawks", Senator Strom Thurmond, in the town of Columbia (South Carolina).

Alleging that the USA is living in a "dangerous world", Reagan called on the Americans to arm to the teeth to "save" their families and country. We are strengthening our armed forces and give a new sense of direction to the foreign policy of America, the President said. In the military field the number of units in combat readiness increased by one third over 1980. Over the same period the number of combat vessels in the U.S. Navy increased from 480 to 510, and is on the way to achieving the administration's goal of 600 naval vessels.

Stressing that the time for the USA to "apologise" has passed, Reagan made it clear that the USA would pursue its foreign policy only from positions of crude force.

We work tirelessly for a just peace in the Middle East, for promoting human rights in South Africa, give firm support to the forces of democracy in Central America and conduct talks to achieve balanced and verifiable arms reductions, the President said.

Every word in this phrase is lies and hypocrisy. The United States has embarked on an active military intervention in order to occupy and dismember Lebanon where U.S. Marines, Navy and aviation are taking part in hostilities. In South Africa the Reagan administration supports the racist regime which pursues the policy of apartheid against the African majority in its own country and an open armed aggression against the neighbouring African states.

In Central America the United States supports the bloody military dictatorships in El Salvador and Guatemala waging wars of extermination against their own peoples, has actually occupied, under the guise of military manoeuvres, large areas of Honduras, and sponsored an undeclared war against the Government of Nicaragua. As regards the Soviet-American talks on arms control, the Reagan administration is deliberately leading them into a deadlock categorically refusing to give up its unacceptable demands both at the talks on nuclear arms in Europe and the strategic arms limitation talks, in a bid to achieve a missile-nuclear superiority over the Soviet Union. At the same time, under the cover of negotiations, the USA is stepping up preparations to deploy its "Pershing-2" and cruise missiles in the territory of West European NATO member states.

'HARDLINERS' BLOCK NUCLEAR FREEZE EFFORTS

LD211953 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 21 Sep 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Boris Kalyagin]

[Text] Reagan administration supporters have blocked a resolution in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on a freeze of U.S. and USSR nuclear arsenals.

As is known, the resolution was adopted by a large majority by the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress. However, hardliners have now made use of the anti-Soviet rumpus that has been raised in order to counter any measures aimed at arms limitation. However, this tactic is drawing protests in the Senate. The well-known American senator, Edward Kennedy, again resolutely supported the idea of a freeze on nuclear arsenals. At the same time he indicated that the Reagan administration's proposals in the arms control sphere are absolutely unacceptable. In Kennedy's view, these proposals do not limit the arms race but simply direct it onto a new, even more dangerous path. Kennedy made the statement at a press conference held in Washington. Taking part were other prominent U.S. political and public figures. One of them, Senator Hatfield, said that the Reagan administration should listen to the demands of its own people, the overwhelming majority of whom come out in favor of a speedy conclusion of an agreement with the USSR.

BUSH 'SLANDER' ON HELSINKI VIOLATIONS COUNTERED

LD211714 Moscow TASS in English 1702 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] Moscow September 21 TASS -- TASS news analyst Ivan Ablamov writes:

Hyprocrisy and lies have long since become usual methods of representatives of the Reagan administration. This was confirmed again by United States Vice-President George Bush who came out in Vienna yesterday with slanderous accusations of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries of "constant violation" of the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act on human rights.

Figures of the Washington administration are not averse to talking noisily from time to time about human rights. They are making false accusations of peoples that are building truly free life of "violating the Helsinki principles". The question arises: Who are the moralizers? They are those who flout the Helsinki principles every day. They flout them at home, victimizing dissidents. It is well known that the Reagan administration lifted the restrictions from the activity of the CIA and the FBI in the struggle against "internal adversary", has legalized the practice of surveillance, tapping of telephone conversations, secret searches, perlustration [as received] of private correspondence, etc. The rights of an individual, human rights are being grossly flouted in the United States now. Arrests for political considerations, reprisals against the participants in democratic movements have become commonplace in the United States.

Heinous assassinations of fighters for justice are committed in the United States. Police actions are staged against peace champions waging the struggle for mankind's most humane right -- the right to life. Onslaught is made in a planned way on civil rights of the country's black population. A veritable genocide is committed against Indians.

And what could be said about the much-lauded "U.S. democracy" by millions of unemployed Americans deprived of the right to work, by millions of homeless, by over 34 million Americans living below the official poverty line or by millions of the hungry who are gathering at the posts of charity organizations?

And what about the American youth deprived of future, that was hit the hardest by unemployment? Heavy blows are dealt to trade unions in the USA. A recent report of the American civil rights union said that the administration is curtailing the constitutional rights of citizens step by step under the pretext of national security.

It is Washington that grossly flouts the rights and freedoms of peoples in the world arena by interfering in the affairs of other countries, violating others' borders, proclaiming a "crusade" against the social system chosen by the peoples of socialist countries. It is with the United States intensive backing that the Chilean and Salvadoran military commit bloody crimes in their countries. Peaceful people in Lebanon are now killed by bursts of U.S. rockets and shells. It is precisely the Washington administration that implants repressive dictatorial regimes all over the world committing outrages over people. The U.S. military threatens humanity with a conflagration of nuclear war.

How absurd are against this background the attempts of representatives of the Reagan administration to present themselves as supporters of human rights.

SOVIET HOCKEY PLAYERS' VISIT TO U.S. CANCELED

LD211118 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1100 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] Moscow, 21 Sep (TASS) -- The USSR Hockey Federation has decided not to send a team of Soviet hockey players to matches with the U.S. Olympic team to the United States in December this year. This decision has been caused by the attitude which has come about recently in the United States to sporting contacts with the USSR.

In connection with the malicious anti-Soviet hysteria which has been unleashed in the United States, a trip by Soviet basketball players for meetings with university teams has already been canceled.

It is known that the leaders of the U.S. Olympic hockey program led by Walter Bush Jr. are under some pressure from the owners of arenas where in the past there have been matches between U.S. and USSR teams and where it was proposed to organize the new meetings. Now Bush considers that in connection with the cancellation of these matches the U.S. team's training program will suffer overall. This team holds the title of Olympic champion and wishes to defend it in Sarajevo in February 1984.

Just now at a time when the official authorities are conniving in anti-Soviet actions there are serious fears that USSR sportsmen cannot be guaranteed the necessary security during their stay in the United States.

As is known, in 1980 a serious blow was dealt to the development of U.S. sport by the actions of the Carter administration at the time which forced U.S. sportsmen not to take part in the Moscow Olympics. Understanding that the initiative of adopting this decision did not arise from the sporting leadership the Soviet side did not break off bilateral sporting links. The program for sporting exchange between the two countries was until recently implemented highly successfully and has invariably been supported by sports fans.

There are at present U.S. sportsmen in the USSR who have come to Kiev to take part in the world championships in free and classical wrestling. The arrival of the U.S. judo team in Moscow is expected in October. And U.S. sportsmen may rest assured that there will be no hostile actions against them. On the contrary they will meet the traditional friendly reception.

HOUSE COMMITTEE VOTE ON MARINES IN LEBANON NOTED

LD221108 Moscow TASS in English 0819 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] Washington September 22 TASS -- Despite the "compromise" reached by the White House and the Congress leadership the House Ways and Means Committee voted on Wednesday for stopping, from December 1, the allocation of funds for the maintenance of the contingent of American Marines in Lebanon. Under the committee decision this contingent will continue to be financed only if President Reagan agrees to invoke the War Powers Act which assigns Congress an important role in decisionmaking on military matters. The Reagan administration, which has adopted a policy of escalating its military interference in Lebanon, is against the invocation of this act.

Under the "compromise" between the White House and the Congress leadership, the U.S. Marines are to stay in Lebanon for eighteen more months. But the growing interventionist role of U.S. Marines and their direct involvement in military actions in Lebanon cause serious concern in Congress and the country.

The committee decision was taken in the form of an amendment, suggested by Clarence Long (Democrat from Maryland state) to a bill on a temporary continuation of financing a number of governmental agencies which have exhausted the funds allocated for them earlier.

GROMYKO RECEIVES DEPARTING CANADIAN AMBASSADOR

LD211843 Moscow TASS in English 1538 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] Moscow September 21 TASS -- Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko received today Canada's Ambassador in Moscow Geoffrey Pearson in connection with his departure from the Soviet Union for home.

Some topical international problems, as well as prospects of the development of Soviet-Canadian relations, were touched upon during the ensuing conversation.

Andrey Gromyko pointed to the dangerous growth of tension in the world caused by the course of the U.S. Administration at disrupting in its favor the military-strategic balance, at stepping up the arms race and undermining the existing mechanisms of peaceful cooperation of states.

The ambassador's attention was drawn to the Soviet foreign policy initiatives whose aim is to avert another dangerous spiral of the arms race and lessen the threat of nuclear war, remove tension in the world.

On behalf of the Soviet leadership the hope was expressed that Soviet-Canadian relations will be positively developed further on the basis of equality and mutual advantage, non-interference in internal affairs, respect and consideration for each other's interests.

Geoffrey Pearson expressed gratitude for the assistance rendered to him in the discharge of his mission in the Soviet Union.

## UPCOMING WEINBERGER VISIT TO JAPAN PREVIEWED

### 'Revival' of Militarism

OW220245 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Mulatov commentary]

[Text] U.S. military boss Weinberger will visit Tokyo on 24 September, and a large-scale U.S.-Japanese naval exercise will start the next day. It is reported that Japan alone will have 150 warships and nearly 170 fighters participate in the exercise. The following is station observer Mulatov's commentary on this issue:

Countries in the Asia-Pacific region have recently felt great concern over the fact that Japan has been colluding with the United States in stepping up their military activities and showing their bellicosity. A dispatch from Tokyo, published in RENMIN RIBAO on 20 September, points out that the Japanese public is very much concerned about the tendency toward the revival of Japanese militarism. A recent XINHUA commentary also says that people in Asia-Pacific countries have not yet forgotten the sufferings the Japanese militarists brought them in the past. What is significant is that U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger will arrive in Japan for a visit the day before the start of the large-scale U.S.-Japanese exercise. The two events -- Weinberger's visit to Japan and the U.S.-Japanese naval exercise -- will take place at the same time. The visit by the U.S. Pentagon boss is deliberately arranged for that time to strengthen U.S. war preparations. Swaggering through the streets of Washington and Tokyo shows that their military alliance is being constantly strengthened. It also shows their disregard for the Asian people's oppositon to the revival of Japanese militarism.

Washington and Tokyo are clearly aware of the Soviet proposal for taking measures to strengthen mutual trust in the Far East. To counter that proposal, however, they have been strengthening their military confrontation. The ruling cliques in the United States and Japan know full well that the people of Japan, Korea, the Soviet Union, China and other countries in that region hope ardently to relax the tense political situation and consolidate the foundation for peaceful coexistence and good-neighborly and cooperative relations in the region. However, the ruling cliques in the United States and Japan actually show no consideration for the people in the Asia-Pacific region. The United States and its partners use the anticommunist platitude of the Soviet threat to defend their stepped-up war preparations, increasing U.S. military involvement in the Far East, Japanese rearmament and Japan's function of patroling the sea area 1,000 miles around the country. In the forthcoming U.S.-Japanese naval exercise, the United States wants to test the ability of the Japanese Armed Forces to perform that function. The United States has time and again used the myth of the so-called Soviet threat to cover up its plan for imperialist military expansion with the support of its allies. The United States holds that Japan should play a special role in the Far East. However, as everyone knows, the Soviet Union has never threatened Japan or any other country in the region. The Soviet Union advocates limiting and reducing naval armaments and extending trust-building measures to sea areas. It also advocates that all countries in the Far East hold talks on possible measures to strengthen mutual trust.

Finally, we want to point out that in the current tense international situation, our country holds that developing effective political dialogue with China is urgent and significant. Comrade Andropov pointed out that it is first necessary to hold a dialogue on the issue of strengthening peace and international security.

## Confrontation 'Intensifying'

LD212008 Moscow TASS in English 1833 GMT 21 Sep 83

["U.S. Nuclear Threat to Asia" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow September 21 TASS -- News analyst Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

The Japanese daily YOMIURI today published an interview with U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger who is to arrive in Tokyo next weekend. In his interview Mr Weinberger said precisely what can be expected of a Pentagon topsider. The ideas expressed by him in the interview are aimed at intensifying confrontation in the Far East. They are marked by the desire to make Japan and other U.S. friends and clients in that region to press ahead with their military preparations.

The Pentagon chief formulated specific demands to Japan in the sphere of the further buildup of its military might. They include the modernisation of Japan's air force and navy, the phasing into service of the newest U.S. combat planes and other types of military hardware, the patrolling by Japan of a vast zone in the area of busy sea routes with a radius of one thousand miles from its own coast, and an increase in allocations of the up-keep of the U.S. troops.

And this goes not only for the U.S. troops stationed in Japan. With characteristic cynicism the U.S. secretary of defense declared that when the U.S. 7th Fleet was staying in the Indian Ocean, it was nonetheless protecting the interests of Japan.

In his interview Caspar Weinberger's made a signal admission concerning the development of Tomahawk cruise missiles in the Far East. The defense secretary said that the deployment of such missiles fitted out with nuclear warheads there will begin next year. This means that nuclear theater weapons are to be stationed not only on the ships of the 7th U.S. Fleet but also on the extensive network of the Pentagon's strongholds in that vast region.

It follows from Weinberger's words that Washington is going to follow the same script in Asia he followed in Western Europe.

It does not take much to imagine what consequences the deployment of such U.S. nuclear missiles along the perimeter of Asia may spell for the countries of that region. As to Japan the case in point is an attempt at its further "NATO-isation", that is at turning it into the same kind of U.S. ally as the Western European NATO member-countries. Consequently this means the extensive use by the Pentagon of the Japanese territory and the adjacent area of the seas around Japan for the deployment of new systems of nuclear weapons. Any Japanese who remembers the horrors of the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki understands full well what truly disastrous consequences this move may spell for their country.

The peoples of many other countries of Asia are threatened by the appearance of U.S. cruise missiles in that area, since this move turns their countries into a front-line, acting from which, the Pentagon may well begin to act out its mad script of the so-called "limited" nuclear war.

## IZVESTIYA ASSAILS JAPAN'S 'BELLICOSE ATTITUDE'

PM211458 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Sep 83 Morning Edition p 3

[Yu. Bandura "Rejoinder": "In Completely the Wrong Tone"]

[Text] Speaking in the Diet a few days ago, Japanese Prime Minister Y. Nakasone presented the USSR with a demand (!) to "remove from Kamchatka the USSR strategic nuclear base situated there."

In recent years this demanding tone has begun to dominate the monologues coming from Toyko whenever they deal with the Soviet Union in one way or another. And this bellicose attitude cannot but give rise to the question: Do people in the Japanese capital know what they are doing?

A head of government, if no one else, should know that diktat, no matter how it may be presented, is -- to put it mildly -- the worst way of conducting affairs within the international community. There is something else that should be known: Questions involving the safeguarding of the Soviet Union's security can be resolved -- are being resolved -- by the Soviet Union itself, and the presentation of any "demands" whatsoever to our country constitutes unpardonable interference in the USSR's internal affairs.

The following fact should not be a secret for the Japanese Government, either: If our country is being forced to pay attention to safeguarding the security of its Far East frontiers, by no means the least reason for this is the fact that Washington is gradually stepping up its military presence in the Japanese Islands and is hurrying to turn Japan into the most important base for U.S. nuclear forces in the Far East.

Nonetheless, people in Tokyo prefer to pretend that they have no idea about things like that. This feigned naivety can be explained by only one thing: a desire to play into the hands of Washington and home-grown "hawks" in ensuring NATO's military superiority over the USSR on the Pacific flank and achieving unilateral disarmament of the Soviet Union.

It is true that another explanation is more popular in the Japanese capital. People there inevitably declare that the "demands" to the Soviet Union are supposedly dictated by considerations of the security of the land of the rising sun, it is possible that some people might believe such claims. But there are hardly many of them. This is because security considerations are of the least interest to Japan's incumbent rulers. Otherwise they would not have left unanswered the numerous initiatives by the USSR that have been repeatedly proposed for discussion around the negotiating table in the interests of Soviet-Japanese good-neighborliness, the interests of both countries' peoples, and the interests of stabilizing the international situation in the Asian and Pacific regions.

One of these proposals by the Soviet side is the readiness expressed by the USSR to discuss with Japan mutually acceptable confidence building measures in the Far East. These proposals also include our suggestion to exchange opinions on the conclusion of a special agreement that would implement the USSR's declaration that it will never use nuclear weapons against those states that renounce the production and acquisition of such weapons and have no such weapons on their territory.

In our view, a constructive dialogue on fundamental questions of our time and problems of bilateral Soviet-Japanese relations could contribute to a radical improvement of the situation in the Asian and Pacific regions. People in Tokyo, however, are showing an increasingly frequent preference for unilateral monologue with clearly expressed tendencies toward diktat. Thus, they are pushing matters not toward the easing of tension in the Far East but toward its exacerbation. This, generally speaking, is not so surprising, bearing in mind that the official course of Y. Nakasone's government is to transform the Japanese islands into an "unsinkable aircraft carrier," which has already been listed by Washington in the U.S. 7th Fleet register.

## PAKISTANI CHARGES OF AFGHAN PLANE INTRUSION HIT

LD212237 Moscow TASS in English 2013 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] Kabul September 21 TASS -- The BAKHTAR news agency refuted reports of the official circles of Islamabad alleging that Afghan planes intruded into Pakistani airspace two days ago.

Pointing to the groundlessness of these allegations the BAKHTAR news agency stresses that Pakistan resorted in the past many times to such accusations against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The propagnada hullabaloo of the military authorities pursues two aims this time. They seek to conceal the obvious truth that Pakistan conducting the aggressive imperialist course has become the main centre for waging the undeclared war against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. Training and arming bandits, sending them into the territory of Democratic Afghanistan to sow death and destruction Pakistan interferes directly in internal affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and thus violates all norms of international relations.

The other aim of this provocative undertaking is to distract the attention of the Pakistani people and the world public opinion from a profound political and economic crisis in the throes of which the country is living.

It is deplorable, BAKHTAR stresses, that the military authorities of Islamabad, which do not answer the constructive proposals of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan aimed at a political solution of the problems wish by such accusations to place more roadblocks in the way of a just settlement around Afghanistan.

The Foreign Ministry of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan basing itself on the information of the military command instructed the charge d'affaires of Afghanistan in Islamabad to refute these unsavoury, false and groundless accusations, the news agency points out.

## REAGAN STATEMENT ON NONALIGNED MOVEMENT ATTACKED

LD220718 Moscow TASS in English 0621 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] New Delhi September 21 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Vinogradov reports:

"Nonaligned countries have no need for self-appointed leaders," says the newpaper TIMES of India joining in the storm of Indian public's indignation over a statement of U.S. President Ronald Reagan. Speaking on the radio on September 17 he said that the nonaligned countries are waiting for the United States to give them leadership. This was said on the eve of the opening in New York of the 38th session of the U.N. General Assembly during which the leaders of a number of nonaligned states are expected to hold a meeting.

"The countries-members of the Movement of Nonalignment are acting in line with their time-tested principles," the article says. "President Reagan has no idea of what nonalignment is and what aims it pursues."

As the newspaper NATIONAL HERALD points out, in recent years the peoples of South Korea, Vietnam, Palestine, Cuba, Nicaragua and many other countries fell victims to Washington's "concern." Such attempts on the part of the present administration which is using every means to revive the cold war leading the world to the brink of a nuclear catastrophe, poses a special threat.

Reagan's present pronouncements, as is pointed out here, are a continuation of the great-power chauvinist policy of his administration vis-a-vis the young states. It found its most complete formulation in his declared, so-called "programme for democracy and public diplomacy". By this programme the United States has practically arrogated itself the right to interfere in the affairs of sovereign states.

More than any one of his predecessors, U.S. President Reagan is confident that democracy means a complete freedom of action for transnational monopolies, NATIONAL HERALD says.

India, the newspaper stresses, has special grounds for feeling alarmed by the plans proclaimed by the American President. The positions and the authority India enjoys in the Nonaligned Movement cause Washington's acute irritation. Judging by many reports, the White House has included the government of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi within the category of disobedient and thus slated for destabilization, NATIONAL HERALD says.

## COMPARISON OF SOVIET-INDIAN MILITARY MEETING

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 17 September carries in its Second Edition on page 1 an unattributed report on Soviet Defense Minister Dmitriy Ustinov's meeting with the Indian defense secretary entitled "Friendly Talks." The KRASNAYA ZVEZDA report has been compared with the Moscow Domestic Television Russian version published in the 19 September Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page D 1, revealing that "Chief Marshal of Aviation P. S. Kutakhov and Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S. G. Gorshkov, USSR deputy defense ministers, and Colonel General Engineer M. A. Sergeychik" also took part in the talks.

## INDIA, USSR SIGN COAL MINING AGREEMENT

BK161622 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 16 Sep 83

[Text] The Soviet Union is to assist India in the development of coalfields. Mr S. B. Lal, secretary, department of coal, has signed a protocol to this effect with Mr Vladimir V. Belyy, first Soviet deputy minister for coal mining in Moscow.

The Soviet Union has agreed to provide the technology for blasting hills in the Singrauli coalfield in Madhya Pradesh. The Soviet Union is the only country which utilizes this method on a large scale. A master plan will be prepared for the new Godavari coalfield project.

The Soviet system of (?shield) mining is to be used in (Tipang) coalmining area in Assam where mining conditions are difficult.

NEW POLISH WRITERS' UNION ELECTS BOARD

PM211216 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Sep 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the rubric "News": "Poland: Writers' Union Formed"]

[Text] Warsaw, 20 Sep -- At a meeting of representatives of Poland's literary circles held here the constituent committee of a new organization under the name of the Polish Writers' Union was formed.

The PAP agency reports that the committee's provisional board has been elected. A published statement says that the new creative union will unite all writers recognizing the Polish Constitution, the socialist system, and the country's laws. As is well known, the previous Polish Writers' Union was dissolved since the activities of its main board ran counter to the union's character and traditions and to Polish state interests. The union's leadership and some of its members maintained contacts with foreign subversion centers and conducted anti-Polish activities.

GRISHIN ATTENDS BULGARIAN ANNIVERSARY RECEPTION

LD220517 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2000 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] Zhulev, the ambassador of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the USSR, held a reception on 21 September to mark the 60th anniversary of the September uprising in Bulgaria and the holding of Sofia Days in Moscow. The reception was attended by Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Moscow Gorkom, leaders of a number of ministries and departments, and representatives of party, administrative and public organizations.

## BRIEFS

POLISH COOPERATION COMMITTEE -- The 23d session of the Soviet-Polish standing subcommission on scientific-technical cooperation has ended in Moscow. Questions aimed at increasing efficiency and scientific-technical cooperation, particularly in the field of ferrous metallurgy, were discussed. An integrated program for cooperation in the agro-industrial sphere was signed. The decisions adopted at the session are a further step in the process of deepening and developing socialist integration in the sphere of science and technology between our countries. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 16 Sep 83 LD]

PRAGUE TRADE UNION SESSION -- A Soviet trade union delegation led by secretary of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, Comrade Biryukova, is currently in Prague. The delegation will take part in a meeting of the secretaries of the trade union centers of the socialist countries devoted to the issues of further improving multilateral cooperation among fraternal trade unions in the area of social security. [Text] [Moscow in Czech and Slovak to Czechoslovakia 1500 GMT 19 Sep 83 LD]

CRAXI'S MISSILE VIEW TURNS 'FACTS UPSIDE DOWN'

LD212345 Moscow in Italian to Italy 1900 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] After his visit to Britain, Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi explained to journalists his personal views on the issue of Soviet-American negotiations on the limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe. He said in particular that if the negotiations continue to be held up by the preconceived opinions of the USSR, the only result would be the installation in Western Europe of new American nuclear missiles. We now ask our observer Anatoliy Yuryev to comment on the pronouncements made by Bettino Craxi.

[Yuryev] It appears to me that the head of the new Italian Cabinet has above all inherited from his predecessors the capacity to turn the facts upside down. The Geneva negotiations can continue to be held up not on account of the USSR but because this was from the beginning the objective of the U.S. Administration and of the NATO leadership. The United States and its allies in NATO continue to insist on demands which involve the unilateral disarmament of the USSR, which logically cannot be accepted. Moreover, the reluctance of our country to see the present military parity violated and to allow NATO's attempts to achieve military supremacy in the missile-nuclear sphere are presented as a sign of USSR intractability or of its preconceived opinion, to use Craxi's words.

[Announcer] Nevertheless Craxi said that if the USSR put forward its counterproposals this could unbloc the negotiations. What have you to say about this?

[Yuryev] One can speak of counterproposals when the other side has made proposals. But for the time being, the United States and NATO, I repeat, have nothing to propose besides the request for the unilateral disarmament of our country. The many USSR initiatives, including the one recently announced by Yuriy Andropov on the readiness of the USSR in case of the installation of American missiles to dismantle our medium-range missiles, including the SS-20, subject to reduction in the European part of the country have found no adequate answer for only one reason: The Atlantic men want to place the negotiations in a blind alley in order to install the Euromissiles at their ease. The Soviet proposals are the expression of that flexibility, constructive spirit, and will to reach an agreement about which so much is spoken. Any flexibility, however, has its limitations and in this case the limitations depend on the interests of the security of the Soviet state and its allies.

[Announcer] In his interview, Bettino Craxi tries to present things as if the talks could continue after the installation of Euromissiles.

[Yuryev] This is a dangerous illusion. The Soviet leaders have underscored repeatedly that if the American missiles were deployed in Europe, our side would take adequate measures to maintain the parity. But this would end up in a substantial worsening of the strategic-military situation and of the political situation in general. Our country is against these moves. The responsibility for the consequences of this new situation would fall not only on the shoulders of the United States but on its allies who blindly support the arms race fueled by the United States.

More and more people today speak against this race. As opinion polls have shown, the government goes against the will of 60 percent of the Italians, who do not want to hear anything about Euromissiles. The Italians ask for an autonomous contribution of the country to the cause of disarmament. The fight of the people is a factor which makes even the most zealous apologists of the Pershing II and cruise stop and think.

PCI'S BERLINGUER PRAISES USSR MISSILE STANCE

PM210919 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Sep 83 First Edition p 4

[Special correspondent report under the general heading "In Fraternal Parties": "L'UNITA Festival"]

[Excerpts] Reggio Emilia, 19 Sep -- The national festival of L'UNITA, organ of the Italian Communist Party [PCI], lasted more then 2 weeks.

The L'UNITA festival was a massive affair. In Reggio Emilia alone it was attended by 2 million Italians and dozens of representatives from communist and workers parties, national liberation movements, and press organs from various countries in the world. Among them was a delegation from the CPSU Central Committee and PRAVDA, headed by A.F. Rumyantsev, member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission.

PCI Secretary General E. Berlinguer delivered a speech at a crowded meeting on the final day of the festival. He said that the implementation of the dangerous plans to deploy new U.S. missiles in West Europe would considerably exacerbate the situation in the international arena and increase the danger of a universal nuclear conflict.

Making a high assessment of the latest Soviet peace initiatives, E. Berlinguer pointed out in particular the need to take the French and British nuclear weapons into account at the Geneva talks.

The Italian Communist leader declared that "It is necessary to renounce automatism on the question of deadlines for the deployment of the new missiles in West Europe and to continue the Geneva talks until such time as a positive agreement is concluded there." This is the command of the times, he said.

FRG DEPUTY SUPPORTS ANDROPOV'S MISSILE PROPOSAL

LD211512 Moscow TASS in English 1454 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] Bonn September 21 TASS -- The reply of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Yuriy Andropov to a group of Social Democratic deputies of the FRG Bundestag attests to the Soviet Union's readiness to liquidate a part of its medium-range missiles provided that the West will not deploy U.S. Pershing-2 and cruise missiles. The West should react constructively to this initiative, prominent figure of the SDPG, expert of the parliamentary group of the SDPG on foreign policy affairs Karsten Voigt said in an interview to the DDP news agency today.

He said the key to the success of the Geneva talks is the need for the West to consider the French and British nuclear potentials. "The FRG Government is acting not seriously politically when it rejects the taking into consideration of these systems at the Geneva talks," he said. On behalf of his parliamentary group Karsten Voight blamed the FRG Government for using insufficiently the existing chances at the talks. Instead of this the government is merely engaged in political preparation within the country for the missile deployment, is conducting a campaign of hounding the adversaries of the NATO "rearming" in the FRG, the parliamentarian said.

GREEK PEOPLE PROTEST ATLANTIC BLOC 'PRESSURE'

PM211203 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Sep 83 Morning Edition p 5

[Own correspondent V. Lipovoy dispatch under the rubric "Current Topic": "The Atlanticists' Pressure"]

[Text] Athens -- As has become known in Athens, Greece will be taking a limited part in NATO's September naval exercises in the Mediterranean, code-named "Deterrent Force 2-83". According to local press reports Greece has taken this decision in connection with the differences that remain in relations with neighboring Turkey regarding Aegean Sea problems, taking into account NATO's position on this question, and also in connection with certain nuances of the exercises scenario which clearly fall outside the framework of the officially trumpeted defense aims of the North Atlantic bloc.

According to the Atlanticists' designs these exercises, in which U.S., British, Italian, Portuguese, and Turkish ships are involved in addition to the Greek ships, are to be held with a view to rehearsing operations "in the event of a crisis situation" on NATO's southern flank. The Atlantic naval armada, imitating a large-scale engagement in the west and central Mediterranean, will head for the shores of the Near East. As for Greece, its ships assigned to NATO's combined naval forces will leave the Atlantic armada on existing the Aegean in the border regions with Turkey.

Athens' decision has been received in Brussels and Washington with patent dissatisfaction. The fact is that the Greek refusal to participate fully in the NATO exercises has put certain difficulties in the way of implementing NATO's plans to consolidate the West's strategic interests in the Mediterranean with the use of the bloc's military might.

The Western press which expresses the views of Atlantic circles has hastened to accuse Greece of departing from the principles of "Atlantic solidarity." Now attempts are being made to remind Greece of everything -- of its refusal to participate in the NATO-devised boycott of the USSR and Poland, and its unwillingness to support the plans to deploy the new American missiles on Western countries' territories. The Western press has been commenting with irritation on the Greek proposal to postpone the NATO deadline for implementing the bloc's nuclear arms upgrading plans for a 6-month period with a view to giving the USSR and the United States the necessary time to reach agreement at the Geneva talks on the problems of limiting nuclear arms in Europe.

It is entirely understandable that the Atlanticists' attempts to put pressure on Greece are arousing the acute indignation of the democratic Greek public. Its representatives ask the question: What solidarity can we be talking about when for 30-odd years Greece has been up against the most acute domestic and foreign policy problems precisely through the fault of NATO and the United States? As the Athens newspaper ETHNOS pointed out, "The Greek people will never forget that in 1967 a military dictatorship was established in Greece through direct U.S. and NATO interference, and that Cyprus was subsequently plunged into tragedy. Was it not on the example of U.S. General Rogers, supreme allied commander in Europe, that the notorious plan for settling Greco-Turkish differences which called into question sovereign Greek rights in the Aegean was elaborated and proposed to Greece? Finally, the Atlanticists, pursuing their goals of the moment, have over a prolonged period followed a policy of 'divide and rule' in relation to Greece and Turkey, setting the two Mediterranean people against one another." Well aware of the dangers lurking in the Atlanticists' designs, the Greek people are raising their increasingly resolute voice in protest at their membership of the NATO bloc and at the presence of American military bases on Greek territory.

TURKEY REJECTS U.S. REQUEST ON MILITARY BASES

LD211428 Moscow TASS in English 1419 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] Ankara September 21 TASS -- Turkey has declined a U.S. request for permission to use U.S. military installations in Turkey to supply military equipment to Lebanon, says a statement issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Turkey here today.

COMMENT ON NATO PROPAGANDA AGAINST DISARMAMENT

LD202053 Moscow TASS in English 1946 GMT 20 Sep 83

["NATO Propaganda Against Disarmament" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow September 20 TASS -- "As the deadlines under the Pentagon's schedule for deploying cruise missiles and Pershing-2 missiles in Western Europe are drawing nearer, the masterminds and supporters of these plans exert themselves ever more to influence the public opinion," IZVESTIYA's political news analyst Vikentiy Matveyev writes in the newspaper today. He points out that the new nuclear missile weapons with the U.S. trademark are presented almost as the means of saving Western Europe from mythical threats and dangers. People are being intimidated with the prospects of the lowering of the level of military confrontation in Europe, the prospects of achieving the reduction of nuclear weapon systems existing on European land, for which the Soviet Union is prepared, for which it calls advancing far-reaching proposals for these purposes.

Some politicians in Western Europe trying to prove their being "true Atlantists" to Washington are sacrificing the national interests of their countries and peoples in their zeal and their orientation at the interests of others. Commenting on the radio address of FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl of September 17, V. Matveyev writes: The FRG chancellor assumed a thankless task of horrifying the listeners with "catastrophic consequences" of the refusal to deploy new U.S. missiles in the country. He spoke of this as of a "great danger."

The question arises: How is it that Western Europe manages to live without such weapons so far? It lives and even develops mutually advantageous business cooperation with the Soviet Union, with other socialist countries, is signing important agreements with them. Are the official circles of Bonn not aware that all the public opinion polls in the country give one and the same result: The majority of the people of the FRG are against the deployment of new U.S. missiles. The many months of the intensive propaganda brainwashing of the public do not bring the expected result. Is it thinkable by enlisting a huge propaganda apparatus of NATO to pass off new types of mass destruction weapons as something like Christmas gifts. Is it possible to intimidate the Western public with the prospects of defusing the dangerous atomic powder keg into which the heartland of Europe has been turned by the efforts of NATO strategists?! IZVESTIYA's political news analyst writes in conclusion.

WEST EUROPEANS DISCUSS JOINT ARMS MANUFACTURE

LD220459 Moscow TASS in English 0445 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] Paris September 22 TASS -- French, British and West German defence ministers have had a meeting in Paris to discuss joint arms manufacture programs, the French Defence Ministry said in a communique.

Earlier this year France, Britain and West Germany signed an agreement providing for the joint development of anti-tank weapons. The latest meeting in the French capital also discussed programs for the manufacture of a number of types of arms for the Air Force, including projects to develop new helicopters and electronic warfare systems.

'MISINFORMATION' USED AGAINST PEACE MOVEMENT

LD211328 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 21 Sep 83

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Viktor Anikin]

[Text] Recently there have been signs of activity by the opponents of the antiwar movement. Aleksandr Vladimirovich Zholkver, political observer of All-Union Radio, discusses the methods, means, and aims of those reactionary circles in the West which, under Washington's pressure, are orientated toward increased world tension and intensification of military preparations:

The activity of the opponents of the antiwar movement varies in character and form. One of them, and probably the most widespread, is misinformation: attempts to deceive and calm those who oppose the deployment of deadly Pershings and Tomahawks near the ancient cities of Europe. British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, for example, has made such an attempt. She went to Holland where, as is known, it also planned to deploy U.S. cruise missiles. It is also known that the movement against the dangerous NATO plans, which may lead not only to flooding by the sea but also to a nuclear flood as well, is especially widespread in this country. A considerable part of the Netherlands' territory has been gained from the sea by the work of many generations.

The head of the British Government, taking upon herself the role of Washington's advocate, began to calm and to persuade the Dutch: Nothing terrible will happen, you see. Even if the U.S. missiles are deployed, and the Geneva talks allegedly will continue all the same. But this is clear deception. Margaret Thatcher knows very well that as soon as the deployment of the new U.S. nuclear monsters begins, the Geneva talks will make no sense anymore. If the U.S. missiles are deployed, the USSR will be forced to take reciprocal action, having in mind both the territory of the countries where the new U.S. missiles will be located and the territory of the United States itself.

The arguments of FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl have been rather unconvincing too. He has personally headed a number of the Christian Democratic Union propaganda measures which are supposed to bring home to the FRG population that the U.S. missiles allegedly serve the cause of peace and freedom. However, although apparently not confident that anyone will believe him, the head of the West German Government scares his fellow citizens with statements to the effect that refusal to deploy U.S. missiles will destroy NATO.

And meanwhile, U.S. General Rogers, NATO's commander in chief, bluntly stated that servicemen at the U.S. bases in the FRG are under orders to shoot anyone who approaches those objects.

Thus, from falsification to threats: This is the range of means used by the opponents of the antiwar movement. Nevertheless, the antiwar movement continues to grow, and International Peace Day has confirmed it again.

SOVIET, FINNISH TRADE MINISTERS CONFER

PM211502 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Sep 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Meeting Held"]

[Text] A meeting was held 19 September between USSR Foreign Trade Minister N.S. Patolichev and Finnish Foreign Trade Minister J. Laine. Questions of Soviet-Finnish trade and economic cooperation were discussed.

FINNISH PARLIAMENT OFFICIAL ON TIES WITH USSR

PM220717 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Sep 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "On an Equal Basis"]

[Text] Helsinki, 20 Sep -- The official visit by the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by P.G. Gilashvili, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, which is here at the invitation of the Finnish Parliament, is continuing. A dinner was held in honor of the delegation at which Erkki Pystynen, chairman of the Finnish Parliament, made a speech.

The Soviet-Finnish Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Aid, he said, is the cornerstone of Finland's foreign policy and meets the interests of its signatory states -- its 35-year existence is testimony to this. Bearing in mind this treaty's great significance, the Finnish Parliament is preparing in the very near future to ratify a protocol for its extension ahead of schedule, and I am sure that this will take place with the full unanimity of members of parliament. The treaty's extension, E. Pystynen continued, is the guarantee that Finland, under the leadership of its new president, will consistently continue with a foreign policy corresponding to the "Paasikivi-Kekkonen line."

In conditions of a dangerously deteriorating international situation it is exceptionally important that our countries, representing different political and economic systems, have over such a long period of time been developing their relations on an equal basis while respecting each other's sovereignty, he noted. Soviet-Finnish cooperation is developing successfully in virtually all areas, as a result of which almost one-fourth of Finland's foreign trade exchange is with the Soviet Union and not subject to market fluctuations. E. Pystynen emphasized that around 10 percent of Finnish working people earn permanent wages as a result of this cooperation. Finland is interested in the further growth of imports from the Soviet Union, he said. E. Pystynen expressed his satisfaction that Finnish parliamentarians are making their contribution to expanding and deepening these relations, which are important for both countries' peoples, for the benefit of the consolidation of peace and international cooperation.

## USSR REPORTED PREPARED 'TO DEFEND' SYRIA

### Troop Transport Plan Prepared

GF211647 Kuwait AL-ANBA' in Arabic 20 Sep 83, p 1

[By Muhammad Khalid Gatmah]

[Text] The Soviet Union has directly informed Israel, through an Israeli official who visited Moscow to discuss the resumption of diplomatic relations, that the Soviet Union will intervene militarily to defend Syria if the latter is attacked by Israel, that it has drawn up plans for the transport of 52,000 Soviet soldiers to Syria within 12 hours only to take part in the fighting against Israel, and that it will teach Israel a lesson it will not forget (verbatim, according to official minutes of the meeting).

Tel Aviv's assessment of this threat has varied. During an Israeli Cabinet meeting Begin said that the threat is serious and should not be ignored, whereas Shamir's view was that these are words unlikely to be put into action "and are merely for the official record."

In view of the fact that Shamir is now almost in power, it is feared that he may hold on to his view on the Soviet threat and risk a war against Syria, thus inaugurating his administration with a strike against Syria to acquire this glamour that will justify his succeeding Begin.

Perhaps the decision to postpone charging Shamir with the formation of a government until Wednesday -- and perhaps deciding to charge someone else with the formation of a government -- aims to removing Shamir from office during the present decisive stage in the Lebanon war.

### USSR Southern Forces on 'Alert'

GF211240 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 20 Sep 83 p 1

[Excerpt] AL-QABAS has learned that three sophisticated Soviet submarines began to roam the deep parts of the eastern section of the Mediterranean where there is now the biggest gathering of international military power in one region since World War II.

AL-QABAS has also learned from well-informed diplomatic sources that the Soviet leadership ordered its forces in the southern part of the Soviet Union to undertake an alert of the first stage, and that the Soviet forces and experts in Syria were placed on full alert.

On the other hand sources, which asked to remain anonymous, pointed out that senior Soviet officers led by one of the generals of the Red Army supervise in association with officers of staff of the Syrian command a joint Syrian-Soviet operations room which is following the military situation in Lebanon.

Information made available to AL-QABAS indicated that the Soviet Union is closely watching the NATO massing of naval vessels near the Lebanese coast by using sophisticated satellites. Moreover, the Soviets have numerous spy and communications ships roaming the eastern coast of the Mediterranean where they ensure a communications link among the observation stations in the southern Soviet Union, the joint operations room in Damascus, and the sophisticated radar network which operates SAM-5 and SAM-11 which are located in Syria.

U.S. SHELLING OF 'ALAYH PROVINCE REPORTED

LD220616 Moscow TASS in English 0534 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] Beirut September 22 TASS -- Ships of the U.S. 6th Fleet last night intensively shelled [words indistinct] localities in 'Alayh Province and positions of the National Patriotic Forces of Lebanon. The shelling was reported to have caused civilian casualties and destruction.

The U.S. naval armada of 14 warships, which are making artillery strikes against Lebanese territory, was joined on Wednesday by the battleship "New Jersey."

SHULTZ SAYS MARINE WITHDRAWAL 'OUT OF QUESTION'

LD212052 Moscow TASS in English 1947 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] Washington September 21 TASS -- The United States is striving to use the Lebanese events to widen its military intervention in the area.

This is seen from today's statement of U.S. Secretary of State Shultz who addressed a meeting of the House Foreign Affairs Committee which is discussing a resolution allowing President Reagan to prolong the U.S. Marines' stay in Lebanon for up to 18 months.

The secretary of state made it plain that the United States would like to succeed the Israeli aggressor in Lebanon.

Stressing that the United States has strong moral and political obligations to Israel, Shultz described as one of the main aims of the United States policy in Lebanon the ensurance of the "security" of Israel's northern borders.

According to Shultz, the United States will continue to rely in Lebanon on its military strength, above all on the bayonets of the U.S. Marines.

According to the state secretary, withdrawal of U.S. Marines from Lebanon is out of questions since this would allegedly jeopardize the aims of the United States politics in that country and in the Middle East as a whole.

WHITE HOUSE, CONGRESS 'COMPROMISE' ON MARINES

LD212356 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1530 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] Washington 21 Sep (TASS) -- U.S. President Reagan has announced that the White House and the Congress leadership have reached a mutually acceptable "compromise" on the question of the presence of American troops in Lebanon. This compromise, which must be approved by both Houses of the Congress, in essence sanctions the administration policy of extending American military interference in Lebanon. In exchange for the former agreement of the White House to introduce indefinite "restrictions" on the actions of U.S. Marines in this country, Congress must give its consent to the extension of their stay in the Lebanon for another 1 and 1/2 years. As NBC television points out, using the loopholes existing in the agreement, the administration will be able to "resort to any necessary actions" of a military nature in Lebanon.

In this connection many American observers draw a direct parallel between the present "compromise" and the sadly well-known "Tonkin Resolution" of Congress, which in fact gave the "green light" for the U.S. military adventure in Indochina.

Then Washington also repeated initially that it was only a question of the dispatch of a "limited" contingent of American troops for a "limited" period with "limited" goals. President Reagan, in sending Marines to Lebanon in the summer of last year, affirmed on oath that they would not be there longer than 30 days. However, more than a year has passed since then, and now it is becoming clear that they will be there at least another 1 and 1/2 years. The administration did not spare assurances about the fact that American troops would under no circumstances take part in combat actions.

Now American Marines are using any firearms at their disposal, while American military vessels, under the pretext of "defense," are carrying out missile and artillery fire on the positions of the national patriotic forces of Lebanon. The actual involvement of the United States in the new Vietnam-type war, which will inevitably give rise to casualties, including American ones, is obvious.

"Many legislators," the Washington correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES points out, "have expressed serious doubts concerning the use of the compromise, expressing misgivings that the American troops will prove to be more deeply involved in battles in Lebanon before the end of the 1 and 1/2 year period.

U.S. 'UPS ANTE' WITH MILITARY MOVES IN LEBANON

LD211929 Moscow TASS in English 1852 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] Moscow September 21 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Boris Shabayev writes:

The Reagan administration is upping the ante in the direct U.S. military interference in Lebanon. Not only daily, but hourly the number of victims of barbarous shelling by U.S. Naval vessels of densely populated areas near the Lebanese capital is growing. These shellings that have shocked the world by their intensiveness, have brought home to Beirut inhabitants the horrors of the Israeli bombing of the city during its siege by the invaders, the Paris LE MONDE writes today. The only difference is that at that time the "Fire!" order was given by Israelis, while now this is done by Americans themselves.

All that is now happening in their land reminds the Lebanese about the Israeli atrocities, and the actions of the present administration have forced some U.S. analysts, like Joseph Kraft from THE WASHINGTON POST to recall the U.S. intervention in Lebanon in the summer of 1958.

At that time, in implementing the notorious "Eisenhower Doctrine" proclaiming Washington's "right" to use its armed forces in the Middle East, a 14-thousand-strong U.S. expeditionary force was landed in Beirut from vessels of the same U.S. Sixth Fleet. And as is also the case now, then the White House tried to justify that bandit assault by invoking the need to assure the "protection" of Americans in Lebanon and to give "assistance" to Lebanese authorities. But the true aim of that intervention was to assure a settlement to the internal political crisis in Lebanon in a way pleasing to Washington.

Recalling the shameful debacle of the 1958 intervention, Joseph Kraft predicts the same denouement to the present military adventure ordered by the "pugnacious cowboy" Reagan with the same objective.

And so, then, the recollection is quite in order since Washington, ignoring the lessons of history, is again posing in the shameful role of the "world policeman." And while yesterday the United States tried to hide behind the back of its "strategic ally" -- Israel, now it is pushing its way through in a bid to make Lebanon [words indistinct] of its "sine die" military-political "presence" in the Middle East.

Noting that Washington had learnt no lessons from the Israeli aggression against Lebanon, the FINANCIAL TIMES of London says that the United States has embarked on a slippery road by interfering militarily in the Lebanese conflict, which, in the newspaper's opinion, is not conducive to a long-term settlement and will get it nowhere.

But is precisely this truth that official Washington does not wish to recognize and to take into account in its actions.

LEBANESE LEADER JUMBLATT CONDEMNS U.S. POLICY

LD212132 Moscow TASS in English 2021 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] Damascus September 21 TASS -- Chairman of the Progressive Socialist Party of Lebanon, one of the leaders of the National Salvation Front Walid Junblatt condemned the neo-colonialist policy of the U.S. Administration and some Western countries against Lebanon. In an interview to the Palestinian weekly AL-HADAF he said that after participation in the clashes on the side of the Phalangists, the "multinational forces" are no longer neutral and became a side involved in the internal Lebanese conflict.

Walid Junblatt pointed to the danger of the widening of the interference of imperialist states in Lebanon. He stressed that the actions of "multinational forces" are directed against the national patriotic forces and undermine the efforts aimed at the establishment of national concord in the country.

He said the United States is conducting a policy whose aim is to suppress any popular action, be it the Lebanon or Latin America. In Junblatt's opinion the characteristic feature of such a course is the "flexing of muscle" by Washington from the Latin American coast to the Lebanese coast.

LEBANESE CP PROTESTS U.S. INTERFERENCE

LD211849 Moscow TASS in English 1712 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] Beirut September 21 TASS -- U.S. reconnaissance planes resumed their flights over high-land areas of Lebanon and the capital city early in the morning today.

Last night ships of the Sixth American Fleet again bombarded villages of the Alayh Province, positions of the national patriotic forces and the Syrian contingent of the inter-Arab peace force in Lebanon. It is reported about new casualties among civilians and big destructions.

The battleship "New Jersey", armed with 9 artillery 406 mm calibre guns is to come here today in addition to 14 U.S. combatant ships which were drawn to Lebanon. Each shell of such a gun weighs 1230 kilogrames and has a great destructive force. The American command intends to use exactly these shells against Lebanese villages.

A group of American "specialists" from "Green Berets" yesterday reconnoitered the locality for planned involvement of U.S. Marines in combat actions. They were in the area of the settlement of Suq al-Gharb.

The Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Lebanese Communist Party has firmly protested against the aggression which was unleashed by Washington in Lebanon. At a time when political forces are insistently looking for a way out of the acute crisis to stop bloodshed and attain nation concord, the White House deliberately torpedoes these efforts, hampers the quest for ways of political settlement, escalates tension, insolently interfering into Lebanon's internal affairs, runs a statement of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Lebanese Communist Party which has been distributed here.

The Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Lebanese Communist Party called upon progressive and democratic forces in the whole world, in the United States itself to give the firm rebuff to the American military interference into Lebanon's affairs, to foil Washington's attempts to turn with the help of military force that state into its base in the Middle East, to undermine its independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

PDRY CONDEMNS U.S. 'INTERVENTION' IN LEBANON

LD212323 Moscow TASS in English 1556 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] Aden September 21 TASS -- The Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen strongly condemns the open armed intervention of the U.S. military in Lebanon. This has been pointed out in a statement of an official spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Democratic Yemen. The aggression in Lebanon is carried out today with direct participation of U.S. Marines from along the so-called "multinational force". The U.S. is trying to achieve with their help its main goals -- to consolidate U.S. and Israeli presence in this Arab country, to turn it into a scene of a devastating civil war and to prepare the ground for the dismemberment of Lebanon. These plans are serve the common strategy of Washington and Tel Aviv directed against all the Arab nations, the representative of the Foreign Ministry stressed.

The Government of Democratic Yemen reiterates its firm support for the courageous struggle of the Lebanese people against the American-Zionist occupation, for freedom and independence of their homeland. It urges all the Arab states to disrupt the dangerous plans of imperialism and Zionism as regards Lebanon and other countries of the Arab world.

SYRIA APPROVES SOVIET CANAL CONSTRUCTION PROJECT

LD200946 Moscow TASS in English 0939 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Text] Moscow September 20 TASS -- The Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Conservancy [word indistinct] a report from the Syrian Arab Republic: The construction of a trunk-line canal and the pumping station began in Western Miskinah. This means that the master plan for the development of the irrigation on that land, drawn up by the Soviet side, has been approved by Syria and adopted for implementation. An irrigation system is to be constructed to provide water for 125,000 hectares of fertile land.

It is not for the first time that Syrian organisations, engaged in solution of water management problems turn to the experience of Soviet designers. A high capacity hydro-engineering complex on the Euphrates River was built in that country with Soviet assistance. The complex includes a hydro-electric power station and the Al-Asad water reservoire with the holding capacity of 13,000 million cubic metres of water. As a result, there appeared a possibility to irrigate 600,000 hectares of desert land, located in the Euphrates River Basin.

Soviet specialists participated in all stages of designing and construction of the hydro-engineering project on the Al-Khabur River. A powerful dam has already spanned the river there. A water reservoire that can hold more than 200 million cubic metres of water is now being filled. This will enable to improve water provision for Ladhiqiyah and irrigate 14,000 hectares of fertile river valley land.

The Soviet Union supplied for the construction project a big number of excavating machines, various equipment and materials. The Soviet Union also dispatched Soviet specialists there with experience of construction of big hydro-engineering projects and irrigation systems.

Big water management projects, being constructed in the Syrian Arab Republic, make it possible to develop new areas for intensive agricultural production, to build up the economic potential of the country.

## EGYPT 'EMBARRASSED' BY U.S. MIDEAST POLICY

LD211742 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 21 Sep 83

[From "Window on the Arab World" program; presenter's name indistinct]

[Text] General Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, Egyptian defense minister, who is on a visit to the United States, met Caspar Weinberger, U.S. defense secretary and the executor of the current U.S. military adventure in Lebanon. A U.S. spokesman said that the talks dealt, among others, with military actions in Lebanon. The U.S. armed intervention in Lebanon has embarrassed official Cairo, which continues to call for special relations with the U.S. and support the Camp David accords. The official Egyptian press welcomed on 17 September, with almost total silence, the anniversary of the Camp David accords. As to the opposition press, these days it strongly criticizes U.S. actions. ASH-SHA'B wrote that the widening of U.S. military presence and the brazen interference against the nationalist forces in Lebanon expose the real face of the United States, which wants, together with Israel, to perpetuate the occupation of Lebanon and impose Israeli-U.S. solutions on the Lebanese crisis. It goes without saying that [words indistinct] the promise by Weinberger to his Egyptian colleague to continue delivery of U.S. weapons to Cairo, especially that these weapons cannot, according to the terms of the deal, be used against the Zionist aggressors. Add to this the fact that the United States received as a price for those deliveries approval for the use of Egyptian bases, a matter that harms Egypt's sovereignty and the security of its Arab neighbors.

## BUSH FAILS TO GAIN MAGHREB SUPPORT FOR U.S. AIMS

LD211726 Moscow in French to North Africa 1930 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Unattributed commentary: "The Results of George Bush's Trip to the Maghreb Countries"]

[Text] U.S. Vice President George Bush has ended his visit to North Africa. The top U.S. envoy met and talked during the past few days to the leaders of Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia. Bush has made numerous public statements affirming that the United States does not seek to change the world according to its own image and that it respects other countries' independence. Bush did not fail to utter dirty anti-Soviet insinuations. Speaking of an alleged increased Soviet threat, he tried through all means to stifle the increasing criticism prevailing in North Africa against U.S. foreign policy, of U.S. strategic support of the Israeli occupant. All this leads one to believe that Bush did not manage, however, to convince the public opinion in the Maghreb countries of the peaceful intentions of the Reagan administration. His effort to secure understanding for the U.S. ideas of a Middle East settlement and to ensure that the famous Reagan plan is not dead have failed.

Maghreb public opinion answered through anti-U.S. demonstrations to the Washington pilgrim's attempts to push the North African countries to barter their internal and foreign policy principles. Bush was reminded that at a moment when U.S. imperialism openly represses the patriotic forces of Lebanon -- where violence is escalating and the Israeli aggressors are acting totally without impunity under the eye of Reagan and of his team -- the assurances that the United States is exercising a balanced policy in the Middle East and that they are trying to ensure peace and unity in Lebanon seem ridiculous.

Bush's statements concerning the U.S. wish for peace in the Middle East are made in the days when the world commemorates the anniversary of the massacres in the Sabra and Shatila Palestinian camps carried out by the Israeli [word indistinct] with U.S. aid. During his visit, Bush tried to put gross pressure on the North African countries in order to secure changes in their foreign policy in favor of the United States. Bush recalled without any embarrassment that U.S. aid to this or that country, in particular arms aid, involves a loyal attitude toward U.S. demarches on an international plane, even if they are contrary to the national interests of the respective country.

The visit of the U.S. vice president to North Africa also shows that growing peace-loving trends in the policy of the countries of the region, their desire to put an end to interference in their internal affairs, are meeting with unprecedented resistence from U.S. imperialism. To put it bluntly, George Bush did not manage to stifle the wave of growing protest against U.S. policy in Africa and the Middle East. The Maghreb countries are saying a decided no to the broad efforts to undermine Arab unity faced with Israeli aggression. They are saying no to the policy of U.S. diktat. No lie or slander uttered by U.S. envoys, even top ones, is capable of misleading the North African people.

## KUZNETSOV RECEIVES JORDANIAN ENVOY'S CREDENTIALS

LD212253 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1730 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] The new Jordanian ambassador to Moscow Salih 'Abd al-Karim at-Tawil today, at the Kremlin, handed his credentials to Vasiliy Kuznetsov, first deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet. After the handing of the letters of credence and an exchange of addresses a friendly talk was held.

## ARMENIAN OFFICIAL RECEIVES MOROCCAN PARTY MEMBER

GF201454 Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 3 Sep 83 p 2

[Text] On 2 September, K.L. Dallakyan, secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee, received 'Abdallah Layashi, member of the Political Bureau of the Moroccan Party of Progress and Socialism Central Committee.

During the friendly talk the guest became acquainted with the activities of the republic's party organization toward the implementation of the CPSU 26th Congress and Armenian Communist Party 27th Congress resolutions and the contribution of the Armenian SSR workers toward the fulfillment of the 11th 5-Year Plan.

A. Kayashi described the struggle waged by the Moroccan Party of Progress and Socialism for the vital interests of the Moroccan workers, the socioeconomic progress of the country, and the peace movement.

## SALVADORAN CP OFFICIAL VIEWS MILITARY SITUATION

AU211253 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 20 Sep 83 p 6

[Interview given by "Comrade Santiago," chairman of the International Commission of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of El Salvador, to APN correspondent Mikhail Belyat: "We Are Looking Into the Future With Optimism" -- in Managua, date of interview not given]

[Excerpt] [Belyat] Comrade Santiago, judging from the reports coming from El Salvador, the successes of the patriotic forces have markedly increased in number recently. What is the present military-political situation in the country?

[Santiago] Indeed, in August we dealt the enemy several powerful blows. For instance, in a single battle in the area of San Pedro, more than 50 members of the government troops died. The enemy also suffered serious losses in the Chalatenango and Morazan Provinces. In only one month, about 300 soldiers died and the number of wounded soldiers even exceeds this figure.

The most important thing is that we have forced the enemy to change his tactics. He gave up the tactics of large-scale punitive actions, which did not yield any results. Today, the regime is trying to gain control, politically and militarily, of the areas which it seized. However, this disperses its forces. The small garrisons in towns and villages are not capable of resisting the attacks of our units.

One circumstance is characteristic of the present situation: the growing presence of Americans. Military shipments are also increasing. American officers have begun to take direct part in the operations of the Salvadoran Army. In the area of San Pedro, for example, I saw with my own eyes an American officer engaged in combat. American engineers are building fortifications and bases for government troops in Morazan Province. CIA specialists not only control the activities of the regime's security service but take direct part in interrogations. We do not have any conclusive evidence proving their participation in tortures but, in the prisons of El Salvador, there is no such thing as an interrogation without torture. And now, in these days, aircraft from the U.S. Navy's aircraft carriers sailing off the Central American coast are carrying out reconnaissance flights over the territories controlled by the patriots. Who can guarantee that they will not soon begin to bomb Salvadoran villages and towns?

We are greatly alarmed by yet another fact -- the involvement of British imperialism in the internal conflict in El Salvador. The British military attache, Lt Col Swallow, accompanied by Major Grijalva from the General Staff of the Salvadoran military forces, recently visited the zone of combat operations. We have reports, according to which the objective of this visit was not at all one of fact-finding. The events on the Malvinas have apparently so strengthened the friendship between the cabinet of the "iron lady" and the White House that Mrs Thatcher decided to help her ally. After all, one needs an explanation for transforming the island into a military base.

[Belyat] What is the situation in the Salvadoran Army? How do soldiers and officers react to the constant defeats and setbacks?

[Santiago] Well, I cannot say that the Salvadoran Army excels in combat morale. Among the soldiers of the regular troops, there is dissatisfaction with a system which does not treat even soldiers like human beings. Indignation over corruption, which has reached gigantic dimensions, is growing. According to our information, rank-and-file soldiers get into their hands only 1 of every 10 colones they should be getting each month. About 6 colones of this negligible sum (it is equivalent to $3) remain in the General Staff, 2 are given to the units' commanders and 1 colon is given by the soldier to his immediate commander. Everything I have said entitles us to look into the future with optimism. This is the decisive, key factor of our entire struggle.

## ARKHIPOV ADDRESSES RAILWAYS MINISTRY COLLEGIUM

PM211230 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Sep 83 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Efficiency Targets"]

[Text] An enlarged session of the Ministry of Railways Collegium was held 20 September to discuss the tasks of improving the work of railroad transport stemming from Comrade Yu.V Andropov's instructions and the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Measures To Accelerate Scientific and Technical Progress in the National Economy."

The report by Railways Minister N.S. Konarev and other speeches devoted special attention to the need to further improve the satisfaction of the national economy's needs for transport operations on the basis of making wide and efficient use of the achievements of science and technology and disseminating the experience of progressive collectives and production innovators.

Note was taken of the importance of the accelerated elaboration and implementation of a package of measures to improve transport process technology and to create and most speedily introduce highly productive and reliable rolling stock, automatic control facilities, machinery and mechanisms ensuring a further rise in labor productivity and in the level of mechanization of heavy jobs.

The session was addressed by V.I. Dolgikh, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

K.S. Simonov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Transport and Communication Section, participated in the collegium's work.

## USTINOV MEETS ELECTORATE; GRISHIN PRESENT

LD211259 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Sep 83 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Meeting with Voters"]

[Text] Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense, who is a USSR Supreme Soviet deputy for the Kuntsevo constituency of Moscow, on 21 September visited the city's Kuntsevo Rayon.

Speaking to the rayon's electorate and representatives of labor collectives and the party, Soviet, and economic aktiv, he described the work carried out by the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government in implementing the resolutions of the 26th Party Congress, the international situation, and the measures taken by the Soviet state to strengthen peace and curb the arms race.

Explaining the need for the CPSU Central Committee to raise the questions of strengthening discipline and increasing organization and efficiency, Comrade Ustinov emphasized that putting these tasks first is a present-day necessity, and without their solution a further growth in the country's economic and defense might and a rise in the Soviet people's material and cultural living standards is impossible.

He dwelt especially on the tasks of labor collectives connected with speeding up the application of scientific and technological achievements, increasing consumer goods production, improving the quality of goods produced and construction work, and intensifying the struggle to economize in the use of material and energy resources.

The importance was noted of a further strengthening of links between the soviets of people's deputies and the masses, and fulfilling electors' requests.

The deputy expressed a number of recommendations and wishes as regards solving tasks for the socioeconomic development of the Kuntsevo Rayon.

Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov visited the museum of the history of the rayon's development, visited the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences All-Union Cardiological Scientific Center, and examined the progress of construction of the housing estate in Krylatskoye. The USSR minister of defense chatted with workers, scientific personnel, and specialists, and asked about their affairs, labor organization, their everyday life and leisure, and the problems of the social development of the collectives.

Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, took part in Comrade Utinov's meeting with the electorate.

KUZNETSOV VISITS SARATOV OBLAST, MEETS WORKERS

PM131043 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Sep First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Visit to Saratov Oblast"]

[Text] Saratov, 10 September -- Ways to successfully achieve the practical implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the June 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, and the provisions put forward in the speech by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, were the subject of discussion at meetings of Comrade Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium with leaders of party and administrative organs, deputies of local councils of people's deputies, and urban and rural workers during his stay in Saratov Oblast 9-10 September. At enterprises in Saratov, and in a number of rayons, kolkhozes, and sovkhozes of the oblast visited by Comrade Kuznetsov, he showed interest in the contribution of oblast workers to the realization of decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, implementation of the country's Food Program, their efforts to fulfill socialist pledges in deliveries of grain to the state, and the social reconstruction of the village, trade, and cultural and domestic and medical services to the population.

Comrade Kuznetsov visited the construction site of the Balakovo AES, the first nuclear power project in the Volga area. There V.V. Kuznetsov had a meeting with voters. In conversation with nuclear construction workers there was a discussion about the organization of socialist competition in the collective and about accelerating the commissioning of the first power unit. V.V. Kuznetsov was interested in questions of the young city's social development and in the organization of the communist education of young construction workers and students.

V.V. Kuznetsov was accompanied on his tour of the oblast by CPSU Obkom First Secretary V.K. Gusev and Oblispolkom Chairman N.S. Aleksandrov.

## CPSU'S GORBACHEV TOURS KAZAKHSTAN OBLASTS

PM211041 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Sep 83 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Visit to Kazakhstan"]

[Text] The implementation of the tasks of the development of agriculture and other economic sectors in the light of the decisions of the 26th Party Congress and the CPSU Central Committee May and November (1982) and June (1983) Plenums and of Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's speeches was discussed at the meetings between M.S. Gorbachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and workers from arable farms and livestock units and leaders of party and soviet organs, agro-industrial associations, and agricultural and industrial enterprises during his visit to Kustanay and Kokchetav Oblasts 12-16 September.

M.S. Gorbachev visited a number of major grain-producing regions, virgin land sovkhozes, and experimental stations and familiarized himself with progress in harvesting, feed procurement, preparations for livestock wintering, and the fulfillment of plans for the sale to the state of grain and other arable and livestock products. Particular attention was paid to questions of overcoming difficulties arising from the complex weather conditions. Stress was laid on the great importance of increasing the agricultural production efficiency. The social development of the countryside, organization and discipline, and the development of competition for the best possible labor results.

During a visit to the Kustanay chemical fibers plant and to enterprises and institutions in the cultural, consumer, and trade service sphere, note was made of the need to more rapidly assimilate production capacities and to make use of potential for more fully satisfying the population's increasing demands.

Talks were held at the party obkoms with obkom bureau members and leaders of oblast organizations belonging to the agro-industrial complex. Attention was drawn to the exceptional importance of carrying out the USSR Food Program, further increasing production, improving the management of and intensifying agriculture, and improving the activity of agro-industrial associations.

M.S. Gorbachev was accompanied on his tour of the oblasts by B.A. Ashimov, chairman of the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers; Yu.N. Trofimov, secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee; V.P. Demidenko and O.S. Kuanyshev, party obkom first secretaries; and M.R. Sagdiyev and V.I. Moiseyenko, oblispolkom chairmen.

## COMPARISON ON COUNCIL OF MINISTERS SESSION

Comparison of the item entitled "USSR Council of Ministers Session Held 19 Sep," published on page R 1 of the 20 September Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, with a TASS report entitled "At the USSR Council of Ministers" carried on page 2 of Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian in its 21 September 1983 Morning Edition reveals the following variations:

At the end of the first paragraph, IZVESTIYA adds: Taking part in the discussion of the said drafts were chairmen of union republic councils of ministers, USSR ministers, chairmen of USSR State Committees, and other members of the USSR Government.

Second paragraph, line two reads: ...of the November (1982) and June (1983) CPSU Central Committee Plenums... (adding years)

Second paragraph, line four, reads: ...development path, improving planning, methods of management... (adding words)

Third paragraph, line one, reads: It is essential to achieve increasing preferential growth... (changing words)

AGRICULTURE OFFICIAL ON ECONOMIC MEASURES

LD211547 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0910 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Interview with Yasiliy Makarovich Shvydko, first deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture, by unidentified correspondent --date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Correspondent] Vasiliy Makarovich, the importance of the engineering and technical service for development of agriculture can hardly be overestimated, for it is on how kolkhozes and sovkhozes are provided with equipment and how the equipment works that the success of the business largely depends. Until lately, relations between farms and the State Committee for Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture [Goskomselkhoztekhnika] were, shall we say, far from ideal and gave rise to much censure. How are these relations shaping up now, with the creation of the agro-industrial associations?

[Shvydko] First of all I should like to point out that with adoption of the resolutions of the May 1982 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and also a number of resolutions of the party and government for its development, the agrarian sector of the country has essentially entered a period of fresh dynamic development. The depth, scale, and significance of the problems posed and schedules of their solution require of Goskomselkhoztekhnika personnel a fundamentally new approach to solution of the tasks facing them,a change in method and style of work and even a psychological restructuring of their activity. It is indeed necessary to improve the quality and effectiveness of production so as to effect the corresponding yield above all from the kolkhozes and sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises. This means and requires an effective perfection of technology,a cut in schedules of work being performed, a substantial improvement in organization of labor and introduction of advanced experience, an enhancement of skills of workers and their productivity, and a more economic use of manpower and material resources. In the performance of these very important tasks there is special significance in implementation of the numerous new economic levers set out by the May Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and in ensuing directives. They are to ensure improvement of the whole economic mechanism in the agro-industrial complex and the most successful organization of the country's Food Program. And it should be stated that today they are already being applied in practice and are being applied with a tangible yield.

[Correspondent] But what can you say specifically about perfection of the management of enterprises and organizations in the Goskomselkhoztekhnika system?

[Shvydko] In the system expedient work is being done to perfect the management of the sector,for liquidation of surplus links of management and reduction of administrative personnel. Goskomselkhoztekhnika and its grassroots organs have taken the most active part in forming bodies of the agro-industrial complex. Practically all regions of the production association of Goskomselkhoztekhnika have joined the regional agro-industrial associations. The directors of these enterprises have been elected members of the councils of these associations and the overwhelming majority have been elected deputy chairmen of the council for questions of mechanization and electrification of agricultural production and material and technical supply. Similar decisions have been applied at the oblast and kray level of management.

[Correspondent] What can you say about improving the substance of contractual relations with both kolkhozes and sovkhozes? You know, Vasiliy Makarovich, this has often provoked the most remarks, has it not?

[Shvydko] It should of course be mentnioned that lately contractual relations of farms and Goskomselkhoztekhnika organizations, although they were subordinated to the solution of the overall task to increase production of agricultural produce and livestock products, nevertheless far from fully corresponded to the requirements of agricultural production. Everyday practice showed the need for substantial improvements. For instance, at present the Goskomselkhoztekhnika rayon branches conclude management contracts separately for essentially every type of work. Such a multitude of contracts naturally creates inconvenience for the farm. At the same time, since the contracts were concluded in one copy, the managerial workers and specialists of the farms did not know either the quantitative figure of the contract or its conditions and therefore they practically took no part in securing accurate fulfilment and increase of mutual requirements under the contract, so that normally things would drift in a haphazard way.

Now Goskomselkhoztekhnika, jointly with the USSR Ministry of Agricultural is essentially finishing the drafting, in coordination with other interested ministries and departments, of a single standard contract for implementation of all work carried out for kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Also, a separate clause is being drafted on the procedure for conclusion and fulfillment of this contract. It is envisaged that such a clause will be reproduced in a mass impression so that the new enhanced contractual requirements should be known not only by directors of farms but all specialists of kolkhozes and sovkhozes and all their subunits.

The draft clause on contractural relations of Goskomselkhoztekhnika rayon branches with kolkhozes and sovkhozes and the already adopted clause on supply of equipment and other material and technical means being supplied to agriculture -- incidentally, it has already been put into effect as from 1 July this year -- establish very tight schedules for examination of the claims of kolkhozes and sovkhozes regarding the quality of new or overhauled equipment. For instance, for industry a schedule of 15 days was established for examining claims of customers. Now the claim must be examined in 24 hours, and participation of a representative of the factory is not obligatory -- he can participate but is not obliged to do so. The guilty side is now determined by three representatives: of Goskomselkhoztekhnika, which provides the chairman of the commission; a representative of the farm; and a representative of the state committee for Technical Supervision in Agriculture. The shortcomings of equipment for crop cultivation and feed production declared under guarantee period, if dismantling of main units is not required, must be put right by the Goskomselkhoztekhnika rayon branch within 24 hours. In this case there is no travelling required, the demand of the kolkhoz or sovkhoz must be carried out, or, if dismantling or replacement of basic components is required, then in not more than 3 to 5 days. As for shotcomings claimed in equipment for livestock raising -- for instance, incubator, milking machine, primary processor of milk -- these must be put right not more than 3 hours after reporting the shortcoming; for equipment for watering animals, feed preparation and feeding of animals -- not more than 3.5 hours; for other machines -- 6 and not more than 20 hours. And regardless of whether the shortcoming is put right, the rayon branch is obliged also to play the farm a fine amounting to 5 percent of the cost of delayed production or cost of repair.

It should be pointed out in particular that if the Goskomselkhoztekhnika association in the period of guarantee fails to put right the shortcoming, to fix or repair the tractor or other machines it is obliged to pay the farm, in addition to the mentioned fine of 5 percent, an additional forfeit amounting to the planned value of a machine day for every day of idling, and this unconditionally. Previously the maximum general sanction for repair, for instance, amounted to only 7 percent of the cost of repair.

[Correspondent] And what new things are you, Goskomselkhoztekhnika, undertaking in the field of linkage of remuneration with the final result of the activity of kolkhozes and sovkhozes?

[Shvydko] Quite recently the State Committee for Labor and Social Problems and AUCCTU instituted new indicators to be applied by rayon and interrayon production associations and sections of Goskomselkhoztekhnika to groups for remuneration of leading engineering and technical workers and other specialists. These indicators will be defined according to the number of points collected, mainly depending on plan volumes of marketing of agricultural produce from the rayons being served and also, to a certain measure, on the plan volumes of production for Goskomselkhoztekhnika rayon branches.

To effect incentives -- bonuses -- for improvement in the management of subdepartmental enterprises and organizations, their accurate fulfillment of contracts and achievement of high final results in agriculture, Goskomselkhoztekhnika and the Central Committee of the Trade Union of Agricultural Workers have drawn up and ratified a new standard clause on awarding bonuses to workers of the rayon link. In particular, now this category of workers, as rayon agricultural directorates, are awarded bonuses according to the results of the year for each percentage point of growth of output of agricultural produce obtained from the farms served, and also growth of their profit as compared with the mean annual level reached in the previous 5 years, to a sum of up to 2 percent of the annual pay according to official rates.

The same approach will be applied also in awarding bonuses to workers of the oblast link.

For the purpose of fuller linkage of the interests of Goskomselkhoztekhnika rayon branches with the interests of the kolkhoz and sovkhoz farms being served, the Collegium of the Committee and Presidium of the Central Committee of the Trade Union of Agricultural Workers have granted to heads of enterprises and organizations of the system the right, in agreement with the trade union committee, during the period of busy field work, in the event of production necessity, to increase the duration of the working day. It is also permitted to employ workers on their day off as designated by the 5-day work week schedule, these days being substituted by other days off. In the case of production necessity, the right is granted to organize round-the-clock work also, according to a sliding timetable, for individual categories of workers. This is in keeping with the system established by legislation for workers of sovkhozes and other state agricultural enterprises.

## HARVEST CONTINUING DESPITE BAD WEATHER

LD220530 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] Machine operators are working under complex conditions in Siberia and the northern oblasts of Kazakhstan, where there has been frequent rain that hampers the harvesting. The combine drivers are literally having to wrest each working hour from the bad weather and must maneuver their equipment. The pace of grain crop harvesting has dropped slightly there; however, throughout the country as a whole it is higher than last year. The harvesting of grain and pulse crops has entered a decisive stage. They have been harvested from over 90 percent of their area.

Weather unusually warm for autumn has set-in in the country's European area. The daytime temperature in many oblasts of the Nonchernozem Zone, for example, has been exceeding 20 degrees [centigrade]. Field work is progressing well in these areas.

The growers are hurrying to gather in the harvest of late crops. The beet growers are working intensively at present; sugar beet has been harvested on a considerable area in Voronezh, Lipetsk, and Penza Oblasts. According to figures of the USSR Central Statistical Administration, the crop has now been harvested through the country as a whole from an area of 1.3 million hectares.

SELSKAYA ZHIZN REVIEWS FALL HARVESTING

PM200958 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 15 Sep 83 p 1

[N. Osychkin "Agricultural Review": "Concerns During the Fall"]

[Text] Figures from the USSR Central Statistical Administration indicate the progress of fall work in the fields. By 12 September, 100.8 million hectares of grain and pulse crops (excluding corn) had been cut in the country. Some 94.1 million hectares had been threshed, representing 94 percent of the harvest. Grain is arriving at the elevators and reception centers to meet state plans and pledges.

The first half of September was marked by contrasting weather conditions. Some places had rain and cold winds; others continued to experience hot summer weather. This inconsistency on the part of nature obliges farm leaders, agronomists, and agroindustrial association specialists to be particularly creative in their approach to choosing the ways and methods of carrying out urgent work and to adapt agricultural machinery and technology to prevailing conditions. The main thing here is to increase the rate of harvesting and procurement of all crops and create a reliable foundation for next years's harvest.

Farmers in the eastern regions, where harvesting has entered its decisive stage, are having a difficult time this year. Time and again rain has held back the harvesting. The machine operators are making use of every hour of good weather and have fitted their units with efficient devices to prevent crop losses. The Bashkir ASSR is threshing the last few hundred thousand hectares and is shipping grain to meet the high pledge of 3 million metric tons of grain which the autonomous republic workers adopted. Combine operator Rashit Yakhin from the Zilairskiy Sovkhoz is daily producing 700-800 quintals of grain from his unit's hopper. And on one day his productivity reached 1,300 quintals. An excellent result!

The Altay machine operators are making haste, having already harvested more than 3 million hectares of crops. They are focusing particular attention on threshing all the grain within a short period and shipping more grain to the state. The farms in the Altayskiy and Sovetskiy Rayons have already fulfilled their plans and are continuing procurement. The truck drivers here are now in the harvest frontline. Many are achieving high work results. Georgiy Ignatenkov, driver at Smolenskiy Rayon's motor transport enterprise, has already transported more than 300 metric tons of grain. He is the initiator of competition to expedite the shipment of the harvest to reception centers and preserve it in its entirely. Many drivers are transporting grain by his method. The team contract, a centralized transport control system, and 24-hour schedules for grain harvesting and delivery are enabling them to work efficiently.

The RSFSR has cut in all 58.7 million hectares of grain and threshed 54.1 million hectares. This represents 80 percent of the sowing. The efforts of all farmers in the Urals, Siberia, and the Far East regions must be directed toward the earliest completion of harvesting and grain procurement. Last week the harvesting in Tyumen, Omsk, and Novosibirsk Oblasts progressed extremely slowly owing to rain.

On the farms in Kurgan Oblast more than half of the crop area has not been threshed, and in Sverdlovsk and Chelyabinsk Oblasts one third still remains to be done. The weather may have more surprises in store. It is essential, therefore, to find technical possibilities for ventilating and drying out the grain and preventing losses. However, a number of farms are behind in commissioning drying equipment and are taking their time over sending grain to the elevators.

The harvesting convevor is operating smoothly in many oblasts in Kazakhstan. The republic has harvested 22 million hectares of grain and threshed 20 million. The farmers are making use of their skill and are maneuvering machinery extensively in order to counteract difficulties which have arisen. Hourly work schedules for the threshing floors and transport have been introduced and extra drying capacities brought in to expedite the delivery of grain and maintain its quality.

It is important to bring in the crop and complete the harvest in every field. There are, unfortunately, still a number of places in the Northwest, Central, and Ural regions where albeit small areas of barley, oats, and rye have still not been harvested. The harvesting and procurement of millet and buckwheat is proceeding slowly.

Harvesting is at its peak in the rice paddies. Some 169,000 hectares of rice have been harvested and 102,000 hectares threshed. The harvesting and transport detachments and links in the Kuban have taken their machinery into the fields. Many units' collectives are already producing grain for dispatch to the state. Tashkent Oblast is producing the best harvest of the "Avangard" strain in Uzbekistan, with a yield of 75 quintals per hectare. The rice convevor has started up in Kzyl-Orda and Astrakhan Oblasts, in the Dagestan ASSR, and elsewhere. The rice growers are required not only to harvest the crop on time, but also to show particular concern for obtaining excellent-quality grain.

Some 919,000 hectares of corn for grain has been harvested. Machinery is enabling this work to be carried out more swiftly; the areas where the crop is cultivated are having dry weather. More than 1 million hectares of sunflowers have been threshed, which represents one fourth of the crop. Large-scale harvesting is underway in the Ukraine and the North Caucasus. But in Belgorod, Tambov, Saratov, and Volgograd Oblasts the threshing of the sunflower heads is only just beginning. The main reason being that the crops have been slow to dry out.

Large-scale harvesting of sugar beets in many areas starts from 15 September. To date root crops have been lifted from one fifth of the sown area. But a considerable quantity of root crops have already piled up in the fields of a number of farms in the Central Chernozem Zone. This should not be allowed. Sugar beets must be delivered without delay to the reception centers and refineries.

The scale of cotton harvesting is increasing. Raw cotton is being harvested in all the Central Asian republics and in Azerbaijan. Some 600,000 metric tons of cotton have been delivered to the mills. Machinery is being used in the work. But its commissioning has been held up in some places because the crops are behind in shedding their leaves.

More than 1.1 million hectares of potatoes, 36 percent of the crop, have been lifted. More than 400 harvesting and transport units and detachments are now working in the Bryansk potato fields, the largest potato area in the RSFSR. The competition between machine operators is headed by A. Dudarchuk's team from Klintsovskiy Rayon's Rossiya Kolkhoz, whose combine has already harvested more than 1,000 metric tons of tubers. The fields being worked by the team are yielding more than 180 quintals per hectare.

The traditional competition among combine operators to achieve 1,000 metric tons must also be developed on a broad scale during the present potato harvest. Many machine operators in Belorussia and Ryazan, Vladimir, and Gorkiy Oblasts are achieving high work indicators.

Some 495,000 hectares of vegetables, 38 percent of the sowings, have been harvested. The procurement of fruit and vegetable products and their shipment to the trade network in cities and industrial centers is continuing.

Farmers are laying the foundations for the next harvest. Winter crops have been sown on 24.6 million hectares, 61 percent of the plan. Fall plowing has been carried out on 32.7 million hectares, less than one third of the plan. While Tambov, Kursk, and Ryazan Oblasts have plowed 58-61 percent of their area, Pskov Oblast has plowed only 5 percent, Kalinin Oblast 10 percent, and Smolensk Oblast 11 percent. But time does not stand still. Every hour of fall field work is precious.

## TATAR ASSR GRAIN SALE TARGETS OVERFULFILLED

PM161616 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 15 Sep 83 p 1

["USSR Central Statistical Administration report" under the "Grain for the Motherland" rubric]

[Text] Implementing the decisions of the 26th Party Congress and the subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, the rural workers on the Tatar ASSR's farms have overfulfilled their socialist pledges for grain sales to the state.

Procurement centers have received 1.54 million metric tons of bread grain from the autonomous republic's farms. The plan for pulse crop sales has not been fulfilled.

The autonomous republic's farms have provided themselves with seed for next year's harvest.

The sale of hulled crops to the state is continuing.

## CSA REPORTS ON BELORUSSIAN GRAIN SALES

LD171246 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 17 Sep 83

[Text] The farmers of Belorussia have fulfilled the socialist commitments on sales of grain to the state. The USSR Central Statistical Administration has reported that 1.95 million metric tons of grain were deposited at granaries of the homeland. The planned tasks were fulfilled by all oblasts. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes are harvesting and selling to the state buckwheat and pulse crops.

USTINOV ORDER ON USSR TANK TROOPS DAY

PM211609 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 Sep 83 Second Edition p 1

[USSR Defense Minister's Order of the Day No 216, dated Moscow, 11 September]

[Text] Comrade soldiers and sailors, sergeants and petty officers! Comrade ensigns and warrant officers! Comrade officers, generals, and admirals! Comrade workers, technicians, engineers, and designers! Comrade tank troop veterans!

Today our country's working people and the servicemen of the USSR Armed Forces are celebrating Tank Troops Day. The present holiday is being marked in an atmosphere of the Soviet people's high political and labor activeness in implementing the decisions of the party's 26th Congress, the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) and June (1983) Plenums, and the instructions issued by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Widespread socialist competition for the successful fulfillment and overfulfillment of the current year's plan and the 11th 5-year Plan as a whole is underway.

Tankmen, like all Army and Navy servicemen, closely rally around the Communist Party, unanimously approve and support the domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet Government, and are constantly improving their military skill and enhancing their vigilance and combat readiness.

The Soviet tank troops, established and nurtured by the Communist Party, have added many a bright page to our motherland's heroic annals. The exploits of the frontline soldiers during the Great Patriotic War serve for the young generation of tankmen as an inspiring example of utter devotion to the ideals of communism, steadfastness, and heroism and of the examplary discharge of a soldier's duty.

Thanks to the constant concern of the party and the people, the tank troops are equipped with first-class arms and military equipment and have at their disposal ideologically tempered, politically mature, and highly qualified military cadres.

In conditions of the sharp exacerbation of the international situation caused by the preparations of the aggressive imperialist circles of the United States and the NATO countries to unleash a new world war, Soviet tankmen, in single combat formation with the servicemen of the other troop categories, are always ready to deal a crushing rebuff to any aggressor and to discharge with honor their patriotic and international duty in defending the socialist gains.

I greet and congratulate you on your holiday -- Tank Troops Day!

I wish tank troop personnel further successes in combat and political training, enhanced vigilance and combat readiness, and strengthened military discipline.

I wish the workers of the tank-building industry new achievements in the development of modern armored equipment.

To mark Tank Troops' Day I order:

That a festive firework display take place today, 11 September, at 2200 local time, in the capital of our motherland -- the hero city of Moscow, the union republic capitals, the hero cities of Leningrad, Volgograd, Odessa, Sevastopol, Novorossiysk, Kerch, and Tula, and the hero fortress of Brest.

Long live our great motherland -- the USSR!

Long live the heroic Soviet Armed Forces and their valiant tank troops!

Glory to the CPSU -- the inspirer and organizer of all our victories!

Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR defense minister

DEFENSE MINISTRY'S POTAPOV ON TANK TROOPS' ROLE

PM220810 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 Sep 83 Second Edition p 2

[Article by Colonel General Yu. Potapov, chief of the USSR Defense Ministry Main Armor Directorate: "The Main Thing Is High Combat Readiness"]

[Excerpts] During the postwar decades our state's economic potential and its international prestige have increased immeasurably. The Communist Party and the Soviet Government are firmly and consistently steering a course aimed at averting a new world war and relaxing international tension. However, the peace-loving foreign policy course of the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries is opposed by the imperialist aggressive forces headed by the United States which have started another, extremely dangerous round of the arms race. Hundreds of millions of people are alarmed and indignant at plans to site new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe. Such an unprecedented buildup of nuclear explosives arsenals is fraught with a serious increase in the danger of war. The peoples of the world are right to demand that the transatlantic militarists be restrained and a new world war conflagration be prevented.

In these conditions, the Communist Party and the Soviet Government display constant concern for strengthening the country's defense capability and the armed forces' combat potential. "We will continue to take all necessary steps to ensure the security of our country and that of our friends and allies, we will enhance the combat might of the Soviet Armed Forces -- a powerful factor in containing imperialist reaction's aggressive aspirations," Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, stressed in his speech at the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum.

Thanks to the achievements of the socialist economy, science, and technology, the tank troops today, like all branches of the Armed Forces and all troop categories, are equipped with modern weapons and combat hardware. Their organizational structure is being improved and the theory and practice of personnel training and education is being developed.

The tank troops' combat might is based on people who confidently handle the hardware which has been developed, taking into account the experience from the last war and the demands which spring from modern combat conditions. Highly mobile, equipped with powerful arms and reliable armor, Soviet tanks are the Ground Forces' mighty strike force. They are capable of engaging in combat action where both conventional means and nuclear missile weapons are being used.

The tank troops are persistently improving their field training and are learning to take frontline experience and modern combat practice into account in combat actions. Commanders, political organizers, and staffs, guided by the decisions of the 26th Party Congress, the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum, and the program propositions and conclusions contained in the speeches by Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, devote constant care to further enhancing the vigilance and combat readiness of units and subunits and reinforcing military order and discipline.

Competition under the motto "Enhanced vigilance and reliability safeguard the motherland's security!" is underway among the tank troops. Among the frontrunners is the initiator of the competition in the Ground Forces -- the G. I. Kotovskiy Proskurovski-Berlinskiy Guards Tank Regiment under the command of Guards Lieutenant Colonel B. Dyukov. The personnel of that regiment are persistently endeavoring to fulfill pledges. For success in combat and political training the unit has been awarded the USSR defense minister's banner for courage and military valor.

The tankmen are marking their holiday with new achievements in combat and political training in the final stage of the training year. On the tactical exercise fields, firing ranges, and tank ranges, persistent intensive training is underway. The tankmen's training standard is rising steadily. This was again manifested at the troops and naval forces exercises during the summer training period on the territory of the Baltic region and West Belorussia under the leadership of Marshal of the Soviet Union D. F. Ustinov, USSR defense minister. Operating in a situation as close as possible to a combat situation, the tankmen displayed improved tactical and firing skills and the ability to solve complex modern combat tasks in cooperation with servicemen of other troop categories and naval forces.

Our main task is to enhance combat readiness. But to achieve that it is necessary to constantly advance, to scale new heights in improving combat training, and to strengthen discipline and the standard of organization. The officers and communists T. Babayev, I. Galinchenko, P. Krasnov, G. Kuzmin, V. Petrik, and many others have proved themselves true masters of their trade, skillful organizers of the training process and of competition.

In a united front with the servicemen of other troop categories, the tankmen are reliably defending the Soviet people's peaceful, creative labor and the historic gains of socialism, and are always ready to discharge their patriotic and international duty.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA STRESSES NEED FOR VIGILANCE

PM211400 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Sep 83 Second Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Increasing Vigilance and Combat Readiness"]

[Text] Facts and events of recent times attest to a sharp increase in the aggressiveness of ultrareactionary forces headed by U.S. imperialism. In their attempt to achieve military superiority over the USSR and the Warsaw Pact the imperialists from the United States and the other NATO countries are unrestrainedly forcing the arms race. In 1985-1989 the United States plans appropriations of almost $2 trillion for military purposes, which is what it spent in the first 35 postwar years. The plan for NATO's nuclear missile "arms upgrading," envisaging the additional deployment in West Europe of around 600 new U.S. medium-range missiles, which could be used as a first-strike weapon, is particularly dangerous for peace.

The sinister growth of imperialism's aggressiveness can be traced in U.S. efforts to extend and modernize the network of military bases and installations, primarily those located around the USSR and the other socialist countries, in the expansion of NATO's functions and sphere of operations and the creation of new aggressive blocs, and also in military and strategic concepts. The "new nuclear strategy" proclaimed by Washington gives clear expression to the U.S. main gamble on a surprise "preventive" nuclear strike against the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries.

The "psychological warfare" mounted against the socialist countries is an integral part of U.S. imperialism's aggressive military policy. The U.S. President has declared a "crusade" against communism. Lies, slander, and provocation are being brought into play. This is evidenced by the unbridled anti-Soviet campaign mounted in the United States and certain other NATO countries around the South Korean aircraft which flew from the United States and invaded USSR airspace to engage in espionage. The aim of this malicious campaign is to try to discredit the Soviet Union and its social system, incite feelings of hatred toward Soviet people, present the USSR's foreign policy in a distorted light, and divert attention from its peace initiatives.

In this complex and tense international situation our party and the Soviet Government are firmly and consistently pursuing a peace-loving foreign policy and are doing everything possible to avert war and prevent nuclear catastrophe. At the same time the CPSU is taking the necessary measures to maintain our country's defense capability at the required level and is purposefully educating Soviet people and Army and Navy servicemen in a spirit of high vigilance and constant readiness to deal an immediate rebuff to any aggressor.

Vigilance, vigilance, and again vigilance -- this is one of the most important behests bequeathed to Soviet people by V.I. Lenin. Vladimir Ilich pointed out that the bourgeoisie is prepared to resort to any savagery, atrocities, or crime in order to defend moribund capitalist servitude. How topical these words of Lenin's sound today!

Increase political and military vigilance and be always on the alert -- this is the conclusion which Soviet servicemen draw from an analysis of the contemporary complex international situation, aggravated through the fault of U.S. imperialism.

Vigilance is a comprehensive, broad, and at the same time specific concept. To be vigilant means to be fully conscious of the real danger of war emanating from the aggressive forces headed by U.S. imperialism. To be vigilant means approaching from class positions the appraisal of events happening in the world, being able to identify and suppress any subterfuges of imperialist propaganda, and dealing a resolute rebuff to hostile views.

For the Army and Navy the most important indicator of vigilance is servicemen's constant readiness for battle. And this means it is necessary to have excellent knowledge of one's task, to possess high soldierly skill, to strengthen discipline, and to serve in complete accordance with the requirements of the oath, regulations, instructions, and directives. To be vigilant means keeping one's powder dry, learning with persistence what is necessary in war, rehearsing operations in complex conditions and avoiding indulgence and oversimplification in exercises and in training. Vigilance and combat readiness are inseparable concepts.

In preparing for war against the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries the imperialists seek to obtain as much information as possible about our Armed Forces and their armaments, equipment, and combat readiness. With this aim in view they engage actively in espionage. The duty of every serviceman is to resolutely suppress the enemies' intrigues, maintain the strictest secrecy about everything with which their service entrusts them, and wage an uncompromising struggle against carelessness, loose talk, and slackness.

Servicemen are taught high vigilance throughout the training and service process. And therefore one of the most important tasks of units' and ships' commanders, political organs, and party and Komsomol organizations is the fashioning in all servicemen of class consciousness, ideological steadfastness, and political maturity.

It is necessary -- using all the forms, means, and methods which have proved their worth -- to explain profoundly to the personnel: Lenin's behests on vigilance; the complexity of the contemporary international situation; the demands of party and government on troop combat readiness, and the relevant articles of the regulations, and to keep them informed of facts which demonstrate the aggressive preparations of the United States and the other NATO countries.

Taking account of the fact that bourgeois propaganda is organizing ideological sabotage and waging "psychological warfare" against the USSR on the very highest note of hysterical anti-Sovietism, it is necessary -- in accordance with the instructions of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum -- to mount extensively and vigorously an offensive counterpropaganda operation with a view to cogently revealing the antipopular nature of imperialism, its policy, and ideology and showing on the basis of specific facts and examples the festering sores of capitalism, its social, national, and political antagonisms, the growth of unemployment, inflation, and crime, and the crisis of bourgeois culture. We must sear the lies and slander of the bourgeois ideologists with the truth and bright light of communist ideals.

High revolutionary vigilance toward imperialism's aggressive intrigues and acts of ideological subversion is our tried and trusted weapon. This weapon must be guarded, kept always in readiness, and wielded skillfully. The popular saying is very true: "Boldness captures cities, but vigilance protects them."

## OFFICERS URGED TO SET EXAMPLE IN DISCIPLINE

PM211414 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Sep 83 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Officer's Example in Discipline"]

[Text] Under present conditions, as the 26th Party Congress and CPSU Central Committee November (1982) and June (1982) Plenums stressed, the importance of discipline and responsibility and the moral example of the leader if growing. These demands fully apply to Soviet officers, who are the active bearers of the party's policy in the Army and Navy and the champions of communist ideals and glorious combat traditions.

Soviet officers daily perform varied work aimed at strenghening military discipline and organization and maintaining firm regulation order in units and on ships and in military educational establishments. Life has proved that this work produces the best results if the officer's words and demands to his subordinates are organically combined with his personal example in service, conduct, and competition.

The officer's personal example is of great mobilizing and educational power. That is convincingly confirmed by the entire history of the building and consolidation of our Armed Forces and the experience of the best commanders, political workers, engineers, and technicians.

Let us cite the example of Lieutenant Colonel P. Dontsov, commander of an air defense missile division and a communist. Great industry, irreproachable discipline, smartness, and efficiency are inherent in him. It is these qualities which the commander forms in the personnel, using all the multiplicity of forms and methods of work, relying skillfully on the party organization where all communists serve as a model of discipline and organization. It is natural that the division is distinguished by firm cohesion and a high standard of combat skill and martial discipline and bears the title of excellent-rated.

Such officers as Lt Col Dontsov are in the majority in our Armed Forces. In their work they combine high demands with a respect and concern for people and set their subordinates an example of the strict observance of the moral and ethical norms of behavior, of the irreproachable fulfillment of the demands of Soviet laws, of regulations, and the oath, and of their service duties and competition pledges, and of an intolerate attitude to deceit, window dressing, and the embellishment of the real state of affairs.

However, individual officers can still be found who violate military order and the established rules, who are not notable for their levelheadedness, neat appearance, and practical efficiency, and who stray from the norms of communist morals and military ethics. Such officers usually shun educational work with people and are often indulgent toward their undisciplined subordinates. Practice shows that such events occur when the political, military, moral, and legal education of officers is relaxed and when the demands made on them are reduced.

Naturally, irreproachable discipline and high demands on subordinates do not come to officers of their own accord, but are cultivated by them in the process of service activity and constant improvement of their organizational qualities and on the basis of a profound understanding of their responsibility for strengthening combat readiness.

Educating officers in a spirit of high military discipline is a most important task for commanders, political organs, and party and Komsomol organizations. They are called upon to direct their efforts toward molding in officers a Marxist-Leninist outlook, a communist ideological commitment and active life stance, and the qualities of a convinced fighter, patriot, and internationalist utterly devoted to his motherland, people, and Communist Party.

The officer, like any serviceman, is taught, educated, and disciplined by the whole tenor of life and service in his unit or ship. That is why commanders and staffs must devote the closest possible attention to the efficient organization of studies, training, tactical exercises, combat training missile launches, flights, and sea voyages. We need to achieve a situation where each officer, acting here as his subordinates' teacher, sets an example of irreproachable discipline, is a demanding commander and chief, is intolerant of the slightest manifestation of negligence and disorganization, and persistently struggles to improve the quality and effectiveness of the training process and of competition.

Individual work with officers is of great significance in educating them to be disciplined and efficient. For this to succeed it is important to know an individual's idiosyncracies, the level of his political maturity and culture, and his achievements and shortcomings in his service activities and behavior.

However, certain commanders and chief still lack a thoughtful attitude, tact, and patience in their work with officers, especially with young ones. Letters reaching KRASNAYA ZVEZDA show that some senior comrades follow a course of rebukes and reprimands and show a lack of restraint and rudeness toward officers subordinate to them in rank. Of course, this "method" has nothing in common with the party approach to officer education and should be given a sharp and principled assessment by senior chiefs, political organs, and party organizations.

Questions of ensuring communist officers' and Komsomol members' personal example in discipline must be continually in the sights of party and Komsomol organizations. They can achieve a great deal in inculcating officers with a sense of responsibility for the task assigned to them and for the strict observance of the laws of military life and service and in propagandizing the experience of the best and most worthy among them.

Unfortunately, it can happen that when the question of officers' discipline as a whole and in general is discussed at party meetings and at sessions of party bureaus and committees, those who violate military order are not named and the reasons behind the errors which occur fail to come to light. One can understand that unparticularized, streamlined criticism and general appeals have little effect. In the course of the report and election meetings of party organs that have begun, it is necessary to make an exacting analysis of the party organizations' contribution to strengthening discipline and call strictly to account those communist officers who diverge from the demands of their oath, regulations, manuals, and guidance documents and who display liberalism and connivance with regard to violators of discipline among their subordinates.

To achieve a situation where each officer sets an example of organization, discipline, efficiency, and moral purity, and ensures firm regulation order in the section entrusted to him means making a substantial contribution toward the successful fulfillment of training plans and programs, the tasks set by the USSR Defense Ministry for the current academic year, and competition pledges, and toward further enhancing the troops' and naval forces' vigilance and combat readiness.

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